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## NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF INDO-AUSTRALIAN *GEOMETRIDAE*.

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### SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE

#### 1. *Dichromodes exocha* sp. nov.

♂, 27 mm. Head whitish grey, irrorated and dotted with dark fuscous. Palpus rather more than twice as long as diameter of eye; above mixed whitish grey and dark fuscous, sides blackish fuscous, first joint beneath sharply whitish. Antennal pectinations about three times diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen whitish grey, mixed with fuscous; forefemur fuscous on inner side, foretibia and tarsus fuscous except at extremities of joints; hindtibia slender.

Forewing shaped about as in *stilbiata* Guen.; whitish grey, rather glossy, the markings blackish fuscous; a fine, slightly curved line near the base; a thicker but less dark line shortly beyond; a strong, fairly straight line from before one-fourth costa to beyond one-fourth hindmargin, accompanied distally by a dark shade which narrows to a point on costa; a rather narrow median band, its proximal edge indented on the veins, its distal with a moderate double projection in the middle and curving distad at hindmargin; an elongate-oval black cell-mark in this band (distally to its middle); a fine, slightly sinuous brown line nearly 3 mm. from termen, separated by a whitish grey line from a sharp blackish subterminal band, narrower and better-defined than that of *stilbiata* swollen near costa and again at hindmargin, and with a double distal projection at  $R^3$ - $M^1$ , reaching about halfway to termen; terminal line very slender or obsolescent, but with very sharp triangular black dots (almost wedges) between the veins; fringe weakly dark-spotted opposite the veins.—Hindwing fuscous, slightly paler at costa; faint traces of a sinuous pale postmedian line, best expressed at abdominal margin, where it is followed (towards tornus) by weak beginnings of alternately dark and pale lines.

Forewing beneath pale fuscous, with a darker submarginal band, its distal edge (especially anteriorly) darkest; a slight pale shade proximally to this band. Hindwing beneath slightly more irrorated with whitish grey, the subterminal band and its proximal pale shade better expressed.

Kelso, New South Wales, January 19-31, 1902 (A. Simmons), 2 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Museum.

2. *Heteralex aspersa albescens* subsp. nov.

$\delta$  ♀, 40–42 mm. Larger and much clearer white than *H. aspersa aspersa* Warr. from Burma and the Malay Peninsula, the discal and terminal dots stronger, thus superficially recalling the pale forms of *H. rectilineata* Guen.

Hainan: Winteryang (type) and Mount Wuchi, May 1903, in coll. Tring Mus. Also from Formosa.

3. *Heteralex unilinea* (Swinh.)

*Epidesma unilinea* Swinh., Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1902, p. 640 (Tasmania, in err.).  
*Heteralex aspersa* part. Prout, Gen. Ins. fasc. 104, p. 61 (Hong-Kong).

I find that *H. unilinea* Swinh., from Hong-Kong and Hainan, which I have hitherto sunk to *aspersa*, is a distinct, though exceedingly similar species, with the ♀ antenna shortly bipectinate (in *aspersa* merely serrate), the termen of forewing slightly more convex, its line not quite so oblique, hence reaching costal margin 1 or 2 mm. before the apex; the discal dot of the hindwing better developed.

4. *Derambila candidissima* sp. nov.

$\delta$  ♀, 30–32 mm. Head white. Palpus white, tipped with fuscous, a fuscous spot at end of first joint. Antennal ciliation moderately long. Thorax, abdomen and legs white, the hairs beneath abdomen and in hindtibial pencil partly light ochreous brown.

Forewing pure, glossy white; lines blackish fuscous, composed of moderately large vein-dots: antemedian with the dot on M farthest from the base; postmedian fairly straight from SC<sup>5</sup> at 2·5 mm. from termen to M<sup>1</sup> at 3 mm. from termen, and again from M<sup>2</sup> at 4·5 mm. from termen to hindmargin, the dot on SM<sup>2</sup> slightly enlarged, more or less confluent with one at hindmargin; discal dot large, triangular (as in extreme *zinearia*); subterminal line greyish, shadowy, very slightly interrupted at each cell-fold; terminal black dots sharp.—Hindwing with SC<sup>2</sup> not stalked; without first line, cell-dot small, postmedian line rather more noticeably sinuous than on forewing.

Underside much more weakly marked, excepting the cell-dots.

Dampier Island, February and March 1914 (Meek's expedition), type in coll. Tring Mus. Also from Rook Island, Astrolabe Bay (German New Guinea), Kumusi River (N.E. British New Guinea), and Goodenough Island, in the same collection.

5. *Derambila rectiscripta* sp. nov.

Closely related to *dentifera* Moore (= *efila* Swinh.), but with rather longer  $\delta$  antennal pectinations, and distinguishable at a glance by the broader, less interrupted postmedian line of the forewing; this runs **straight** from the black spot on R<sup>1</sup> to the middle of hindmargin, not sinuate as in *dentifera*; the brownish spots close to termen are likewise rather better defined than in that species, and the postmedian line of the hindwing ends in a more sharply blackish (though smaller) inner-marginal spot.

Kapaur, Dutch New Guinea, low country, December 1896, type in coll. Tring Mus. Also from Ron Island and the Kei Islands, and in my collection from Kabroor (Aru Islands) and Fak-Fak (Dutch New Guinea).

Both *rectiscripta* and *dentifera* have hitherto been confused with *satelliata*

Walk. (= *galactina* Th.-Mieg), which is only known from Celebes, the Sula Islands and Ceram. *dentifera* inhabits N. India, Hainan, Formosa and Talant, and the three may be regarded as representative species, but I think have passed beyond the stage of subspecies.

#### 6. *Derambila strigicosta brunneicosta* subsp. nov.

Differs from *D. strigicosta strigicosta* Warr. (from New Guinea and its satellite islands) in several particulars, which perhaps indicate even a separate species.

*Forewing* with apex in ♂ perhaps slightly more produced; costal area suffused with light brownish, recalling that of *lumenaria* Hb.; discal dot small (in *strigicosta strigicosta* always large), spots larger, more inclining to become confluent; terminal spots light brown, not black.—*Hindwing* with the postmedian line and terminal spots showing the same distinctions.

Solomon Islands: Choiseul, Vella Lavella, Gizo, New Georgia, Rendova, S. Christoval. Type from S. Christoval, April 19-29, 1908 (A. S. Meek) in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 7. *Callipotnia allognota* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 37-41 mm. Closely similar to the two already known species; distal margin of forewing (especially in the ♀) slightly more sinuate in anterior half, the apex consequently appearing more produced. The dark colouring and the sharp angulation of the line of the hindwing (though this is generally not quite so strong *beneath*) recall *angulifera* Prout (*Nov. Zool.* xx. 394), but the elbow in the postmedian line of the forewing is rounded, nearly as in *multicolor* Warr., though not quite so broadly. The projection in front of  $R^1$  of the forewing is more acutely pointed than in either, and the discal spot of this wing generally much larger. The hindtibial hair-pencil of the ♂ appears to be less strong than in the other species, but is ensheathed in both the examples. But the most definite structural difference which I have discovered in the three species is in the hairy clothing of the ♂ hindwing beneath, and is as follows:

*multicolor* Warr. Much reddish hair at base; a long dark tuft on M proximally to origin of  $M^2$ ; shorter, brownish hair on M distally and at base of  $M^1$ , also on  $SM^2$ .

*allognota* Prout. Less strong reddish hair at base; no long dark tuft on M, the short brownish hair stronger, encroaching into cell, between  $SM^2$  and fold, etc.

*angulifera* Prout. Nearly as the preceding, but with strong brown, partly red-mixed clothing on distal part of SC and base of  $SC^2$  and  $R^1$ .

Biagi, Mambare River, British New Guinea, 5000 ft., April 1906; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, February 1906, 1 ♀ (A. S. Meek), in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 8. *Alex ochracea* sp. nov.

Closely akin to *palparia* Walk., of which it might almost be regarded as a subspecies except that the ♂ antennal pectinations are appreciably longer. Ground-colour brighter ochraceous, the oblique transverse line always well developed, the dark irroration rarely so strong as in *palparia*, a narrow clear area always persisting

proximally to the oblique line. Hindwing on an average less bulged in the middle than in *palparia*, **distal half of fringe not darkened**.

Celebes, widely distributed, the type from S. Celebes, August—September 1891 (W. Doherty); Sula Mangoli; Batchian. All in coll. Tring Mus.

The brightest examples strongly recall on the upperside *A. continuaria* Walk., with which it has probably been confused; but the lack of yellow costal margin of hindwing, the continuation of the line of the hindwing to the costal edge, less yellow underside and other characters readily distinguish it.

#### 9. *Conolophia nigripuncta rufa* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Nearest to the rare aberrations of name-typical *nigripuncta* Hmpsnn. in which the line of hindwing is weak above, entirely wanting beneath, the entire underside much spotted and blotched with grey. Distinguished by the strong dark markings of the forewing above, in particular by thick, elongate black spots on the hindmargin of the forewing at the end of the postmedian and the (otherwise almost entirely obsolete) antemedian line and conspicuous black dots placed on the postmedian of the same wing on  $SC^5$  and the radials and medians, tending to increase progressively in size posteriorly, so that on the medians they become confluent. In the ♂ there is also a large blackish cloud about the cell-spot, and a similar tendency, though less developed, is indicated in the ♀.

Penriseu Mountains, Sarawak, June 1892 (A. Everett), type and another ♂ and 5 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.; Kina Balu, N. Borneo, 2 ♂♂ in the same collection.

Perhaps a distinct species.

#### 10. *Naxa textilis parvipuncta* subsp. nov.

Differs from name-typical *textilis* Walk. in having the large discal ocellus of each wing reduced to a small dark spot or dot; subterminal dots also reduced in size.

S. India, the most extreme form known to me inhabiting the Nilgiris. Type, Nilgiris, in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 11. *Celerena semperi* sp. nov.

*Celerena eucnemis* Semper, Reisen Philipp. (2) vi. 623 (1901) (nec Feld.).

♂, 68 mm. Similar to *palawanica* Pagenst., differing as follows: Palpus with third joint slightly longer. Proximal joints of antenna with longer ciliation (apparently not much shorter than diameter of shaft, but unfortunately a little affected by mould; in *palawanica* a mere pubescence), first joint of tarsus with the residue beyond the process half as long again (fully 1 mm.).

*Forewing* with the first band much broader (2 mm.) and straight, the black proximal edging to the grey border also much broader.—*Hindwing* with the proximal edging of the grey border correspondingly broadened; beneath without the dark costal edging of *palawanica* ♂.

Samar, Philippines, June—July 1896 (J. Whitehead). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

It is practically certain, from his brief remarks, that this is the *eucnemis* of

Semper, to whom I dedicate the species, but I do not erect it as "nom. nov." Similarly (though unaccountably, as he had access to Felder's type) Mr. Warren has labelled the Samar example *eucnemis* Feld. Semper had before him a very long series from Camiguin, N. of Mindanao, and inclined to regard it as the southern representative of the northern and western *palawanica*, which he had from Luzon, Mindoro, Ylin, Camotes and Palawan; but the range seems to overlap, and the structural differences are too marked.

12. *Celerena mitis evitans* subsp. nov.

Differs from name-typical *mitis* Warr. in that the yellow ground-colour encroaches into the black along hindmargin almost to tornus, the black band meeting the black border along  $SM^2$ ; in *mitis mitis* black proximal clouding from the band runs to the hindmargin well before tornus. In the ♂ the distinction is often less striking than in the ♀, as some black shading shows faintly through from the underside; but in both sexes the character is racially constant. On an average larger and more deeply coloured than the name-type.

Solomon Islands, distributed from Bougainville to Guadalcanar. Type from Kulambangra, March 1, 1901 (A. S. Meek), in coll. Tring Mus.

*Celerena mitis* was founded on a single example from Sudest Island, from which locality it remains unique; and is rather unusually pale, with narrow borders. But it does not at present seem necessary to separate from it the form which occurs on Woodlark and St. Aignan, and which has been taken into account in the above comparisons.

13. *Celerena peritheia keiensis* subsp. nov.

Larger than *peritheia peritheia* Cram. (= *connexa* Walk., *stenospila* Warr.), more brightly and deeply coloured, the yellow postdiscal band of forewing in both sexes broad (about 7 mm.), its distal edge posteriorly somewhat crenulate, the yellow proximal patch freer from dark dusting, usually also projecting along hindmargin—sometimes almost to tornus.

Kei Islands. Type from Great Kei (H. Kühn) in coll. Tring Mus.

14. *Celerena probola* sp. nov.

♂, 61 mm.; ♀, 56–58 mm. Similar to *prodroma* Meyr. (= *remutata* Prout), but belonging to the structure-group of *pallidicolor* Warr. and *exacta* Warr., the sexual clothing of the ♂ antenna developed, commencing rather near the base (but with a rather prominent tuft at about one-third, almost recalling that of *lerne* Bsd. or *cana* Warr.), the hindtarsus of ♂ with the second joint over twice as long as the unthickened extremity of first joint; tibial and tarsal processes fuscous.

*Forewing* with the black median band slightly more curved baswards at costa than in *prodroma* (at least the proximal edge), posteriorly not abbreviated, joining the narrow border along  $SM^2$ .—*Hindwing* with the black border narrow, about one-half the width of that of normal *prodroma*.

*Forewing* beneath with the black band not thickened; *hindwing* beneath with the black border not continued along the distal part of costa.

Humboldt Bay, New Guinea, September—October 1892 (W. Doherty). Type ♂ and 2 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

15. *Celerena mutatipes* sp. nov.

♂, 57–60 mm. Head yellow, on vertex sometimes mixed with black. Palpus with third joint small; yellow, the extreme upper edge, end of second joint, and third joint black. Antenna with the proximal segments not ciliated, the modified sexual scales commencing quite near base. Collar yellow, somewhat marked with black. Thorax and abdomen yellow. Hindtibia yellow, the terminal process mixed with grey, longer than the first tarsal joint. Hindtarsus with first joint not very long, the triangular process strong, reaching nearly to its end, with the outer angle rounded off; mixed with grey; second joint fully three times as long as the unthickened extremity of the first.

Forewing rather narrow; furrow in cell strong; bright gold-yellow; costal margin black from base to transverse band; black band moderately broad, from costa before middle to tornus, joining a not very narrow black distal border, which widens gradually into the usual apical patch; the enclosed yellow area about as broad as the distance from its distal edge to apex.—Hindwing concolorous, with the black border of medium width, somewhat wider in anterior half than in posterior, its proximal edge not very regularly rounded.

Upper Aroa River, British New Guinea, January—March 1903 (A. S. Meek). Type and others in coll. Tring Mus. Ekeikei, British Central New Guinea, 1500 ft., January—April 1903 (A. E. Pratt); two pairs in coll. Brit. Mus.

Easily distinguished by the proportions and structure of the ♂ hindleg.

♀ smaller (48–54 mm.), usually with more black on front of thorax, the band across the forewing broader. Both sexes are, however, strongly variable in the latter respect, producing aberrations in which this band is as wide as the yellow space between it and the base. In a ♂ in my collection, merely labelled German New Guinea, it is on the contrary narrower than in any Aroa River specimen known to me, and the black of the distal margin is (except in its proximal part) greyer; hindleg clearer yellow. This will probably prove a local race, superficially recalling the structurally distinct species *mitis* Warr.

## SUBFAM. HEMITHEINAE.

16. *Archaeobalis cristata subspoliata* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀, 55–57 mm. Differs from *cristata cristata* Warr. (= *subopalina*) as follows:

Larger, both wings slightly broader, the termen slightly more convex, the cell-spots beneath somewhat enlarged, the submarginal band beneath without red admixture, on the forewing broad anteriorly, tending to obsolescence posteriorly and especially in middle ( $R^3$ — $M^1$ ).

Nilgiris, type ♂ and ♀; Coorg (Mercara), a ♀; all in coll. Tring Mus.

Probably replaces *cristata cristata* throughout Southern India.

17. *Archaeobalis cristata nigrescentipalpis* subsp. nov.

Like sharply marked examples of *cristata cristata* Warr.—with the following differences:

Palpus at tip (third joint and especially end of second joint) black or blackish. Foreleg rather more mixed with black. Hindwing with termen slightly more regularly convex. Both wings above with the dark shades (especially the proximal)

rather more mixed with reddish. Submarginal band of forewing beneath interrupted, black, placed on a very slightly reddish-flushed area; of hindwing wholly black.

S. Celebes, August—September 1891 (W. Doherty), 4 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

Perhaps a distinct species; *subtepens* Walk., with different ♂ hindtibia, occupies the intervening area.

### 18. *Pingasa aravensis* sp. nov.

♂, 53 mm.; ♀, 58 mm. Face velvety black in upper half, cream-colour in lower. Palpus with third joint elongate (in ♂ about 1 mm.—one-third of palpus; in ♀ about 1.5 mm.—nearly one-half of palpus); cream-colour, the first and second joints with dark mark along outer side. Vertex, thorax, and abdomen cream-colour to whitish. Femora and tibiae in ♂ yellower; tarsi fuscous.

Forewing white, with a faint pinkish tinge; the irroration rather sparse, mostly grey or black, slightly interspersed with ochreous; lines black; antemedian fine, the angles in cell and submedian area strong, especially the latter; cell-mark not very intense; postmedian line strong, at least posteriorly, from a costal spot 9 or 10 mm. before apex, about parallel with termen in posterior half, rather less oblique in anterior, the teeth strong, but less open (especially in anterior part) than in *lariaria* Walk.; the posterior half with marked lunules inwards; distal area mixed rufous and grey (intermediate between *lariaria* Walk. and *nobilis* Prout), interrupted by the thick, rather regularly dentate, subterminal line, slight white terminal spots at apex and a strong white spot from  $R^3$  to the fold behind  $M^1$ .—Hindwing with the crests strong; antemedian line and cell-spot wanting; a reddish sprinkling about  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  and at abdominal margin, between the crests and postmedian line; distal area as in forewing.

Both wings beneath orange-ochraceous proximally to the cell-spot, rather darker orange at abdominal margin of hindwing; both wings with black cell-spot, that of forewing large; the succeeding area white; a broad black marginal band, leaving free on the forewing a white patch from apex to  $R^1$  and a second from radial fold or  $R^3$  to behind  $M^1$ , on the hindwing an elongate white patch from radial fold to  $M^2$ , a small one at fold, very narrowly connected with the preceding along termen, and very small, very narrowly connected spots behind  $SC^2$  and behind  $R^1$ ; fringes white, that of forewing slightly fuscous-marked between the radials.

Arawa, Bougainville, December 1907 (A. S. Meek). A pair in coll. Tring Museum.

The first known *Pingasa* from the Solomons. Palpus of ♂ with longer third joint than in *lariaria* Walk. and *nobilis* Prout.

### 19. *Pingasa pseudoterpnaria gracilis* subsp. nov.

*Pingasa gracilis* Warr. MS.

Both wings above less strongly dusted with dark olive-brown than in *pseudoterpnaria pseudoterpnaria* Guen. from Japan and *pseudoterpnaria tephrosiaria* Guen. from N.W. India, thus superficially resembling *chlora* Cram., from which it is distinguishable by the shorter third joint of the palpus in the ♂, the shape of the antemedian and postmedian lines in the submedian area, the longer teeth of the

postmedian, with sharper dark dot at the end of each tooth, and the distinct discal spot of hindwing beneath. The submarginal band of the underside is on an average narrower than in the other races, but varies considerably in all the forms ; the forewing beneath lacks the dark suffusion which in the other races is so often present behind the cell.

Assam : Khasi and Naga Hills, Shillong ; Shan States : Maymyo. Type from the Khasis in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 20. *Hypodoxa multidentata* sp. nov.

♂, 44 mm. Coloration of upperside about as in *H. emiliaria* Guen., but with the hair-tuft of the hindwing more rufous ; differs at a glance in the antemedian line of the forewing, which forms four strong teeth proximad and three (besides a smaller costal one) distad, the middle one of the three latter larger but somewhat less acute, the other two very black and thick ; the postmedian line is more strongly curved proximad at costa and here somewhat thickened, very slightly bent inwards between the radials and only slightly outwards on  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , otherwise similar to that of the *emiliaria* forms ; that of the hindwing shows a rather marked proximad bend between the radials. Underside quite different from the *emiliaria* group, more recalling *muscosaria* Guen., etc. ; pale greyish, with large blackish cell-marks and broad dark borders, occupying at least two-thirds of the area between cell-marks and termen, its proximal margin nearly even throughout, a small pale spot at costa of forewing, but no other pale spots ; extreme termen and fringe again pale.

Malay Peninsula (Adams). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Three ♀♀ in the same collection—Penang, November 1898 (Curtis), Mount Marapok, Dent Province, British North Borneo, and “Borneo” without further detail—show the species to be rather variable in colour on the upperside. Larger than the ♂, median area of forewing more or less pale, distal area and most of hindwing with strong suffusions of rufous and blackish in varying proportions. Easily known by the underside.

#### 21. *Hypodoxa regina* sp. nov.

♀, 48 mm. Face and palpus liver-brown mixed with black, the palpus pale beneath. Vertex green. Thorax green, mixed on tegulae and on metathoracic tuft with liver-brown and black ; beneath partly pale brownish, partly ochre-yellow. Abdomen pale brownish, dorsally tinged with green and mixed with liver-brown, on sides ochre-yellow, first segment with a pale dorsal belt, containing some black scales at its extremities.

Forewing pale green, somewhat mixed with white in middle ; markings liver-brown, mixed with black scales, the black prevailing in the proximal region ; an irregular patch at base, from  $M$  to hindmargin ; first line strong, from costa at 4 mm. to hindmargin at 5 mm. or beyond, tolerably direct, but with small teeth distally ; accompanied proximally by an irregular band, which commences about  $SC$  and widens to hindmargin ; discal dot small, black ; postmedian line not thick, only in anterior part distinct, posteriorly green with a few black scales ; dentate outwards on the veins and fold ; arising at two-thirds costa, almost parallel with termen to radial fold, projecting distad in two stronger teeth on  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , then strongly oblique inwards, forming a strong proximad curve between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ,

thence nearly vertical to hindmargin little beyond middle ; a band between this and the subterminal ; subterminal formed of small teeth anteriorly and large whiter ones posteriorly ; a line distally to the subterminal, except between radial fold and  $M^1$  ; longitudinal patches from this to termen at  $R^2$  and between  $M^1$  and submedian fold ; termen with dark internental dots, that behind  $R^3$  greener, that behind  $M^2$  elongate into a short line ; fringe greenish proximally, whitish distally ; irregularly spotted opposite the veins. — *Hindwing* with the postmedian line central, less strongly indent posteriorly than on forewing ; ground-colour mainly liver-brown (black-speckled) to beyond this line, only with some green in the crests, cell-mark strong, deep black, the black shading also strong about the origin of the medians and at abdominal margin ; distal area more nearly as on forewing, subterminal line feeble, additional liver-brown spots towards apex.

Forewing beneath with costal edge pale brownish ; a bright ochre-yellow streak behind  $C$  from base to near middle ; a very large black cell-spot, about which the ground-colour is white, while posteriorly it is mostly pinkish ; a broad, proximally sinuous-edged submarginal band of very deep purple (almost black), containing white subterminal dots, and throwing out projections to the termen at  $R^2$  and between  $M^1$  and fold ; border otherwise dirty white ; fringe spotted. Hindwing with a narrow, slightly bent, white postmedian band ; proximally to this ochre-yellow, becoming dark-dusted in distal part and containing a large black cell-spot ; distal area as on forewing, subterminal dots obsolete.

Rook Island, July 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

## 22. *Aeolochroma viridimedia* sp. nov.

♂, 46–48 mm. Exceedingly like *prasina* Warr., differing as follows :

Antennal ciliation longer (nearly as long as diameter of shaft). Ground-colour somewhat lighter and yellower green, in places with rather denser dark irroration.

*Forewing* with a more or less developed dark shade or band just proximally to the median area ; median area predominantly of the ground-colour, only darkened in the vicinity of the antemedian line and slightly in the distal projection of the postmedian, the light-blue and white scaling in submedian area (sometimes indicated in *prasina*) usually developed into a conspicuous patch ; antemedian line more deeply projecting in cell ; postmedian more strongly dentate, with a rather stronger outward projection between  $R^1$  and  $M^1$  ; discal dot beneath smaller. — *Hindwing* beneath entirely without black shading at abdominal margin ; postmedian white band broader ; distal black band more mixed with red, especially in apical region (in one aberration from Ninay Valley predominantly red).

Biagi, Mambare River, British New Guinea, 5000 ft., February—April 1906 (A. S. Meek), 8 ♂♂, including type ; Ninay Valley, Central Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, November 1908—January 1909, 2 ♂♂ ; all in coll. Tring Mus.

Smaller and shorter-winged than *intima* Prout, which has similar ♂ antenna ; differently coloured, etc.

A ♀ from Biagi which probably belongs here is extremely like the ♀ of *albifusaria* Walk., but smaller, less richly coloured, the discal dots small, some light-blue and white scales developed in the same position as in the ♂, the white postdiscal patch of the forewing less conspicuous than in *albifusaria*, narrower and differently placed, running obliquely from  $DC^2$ , bounded anteriorly by  $SC^5$ , the dark line or shade proximally to the subterminal less developed.

23. *Aeolochroma prasina angustifascia* subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from name-typical *prasina* Warr. in having the median band of the forewing narrowed (posteriorly 2 mm. against 3 or 4 mm.), postmedian line (especially of hindwing) much less indented between  $SC^5$  ( $SC^2$ ) and  $R^1$ , discal spots enlarged, forewing beneath with the black border strong, hindwing beneath with strong blackish clouding in submedian area proximally to the postmedian line, the black border very strong, narrowing suddenly on reaching submedian fold.

♀. Band of forewing less narrowed, obsolescent anteriorly; forewing, except basally and costally, and entire hindwing with dull purple suffusions, more recalling *albifusaria* Walk. ab. (?) subsp.), *suffusa* Warr.; postmedian line as in ♂; under-surface not more suffused than in *prasina prasina*, discal spots large.

Dampier Island, February—March 1914 (Meek's expedition). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

24. *Aeolochroma albifusaria* (Walk.).

♀. *Boarmia albifusaria* Walk., List Lep. Ins. xxxv. 1589 (1836) (Mysol).

♂. *Actenochroma* (?) *prasina* ab. *suffusa* Warr., Nov. Zool. iii. 283 (1896) (Fergusson Island).

♂. *Aeolochroma suffusa* Prout, Gen. Ins. fasc. 129. p. 36 (1912).

I have seen no example from Mysol except Walker's badly discoloured type, but now that I am acquainted with both sexes in good condition from different parts of Dutch New Guinea I can with confidence sink Warren's *suffusa*. The ♂♂ entirely lack the white patches which generally characterise the ♀, and this—together with the fact of his having mistaken a rather dark aberration of *prasina* for the ♀ to his *suffusa*—accounts for Warren's and my own failure to discover the synonymy. On the other hand it is still possible that *suffusa* may prove tenable as a subspecies; although the ♂♂ seem quite indistinguishable, the only ♀ which I have yet seen from Fergusson Island (the original locality) entirely lacks the white patches of name-typical *albifusaria*, and the same applies to the ♀ form from some parts of British New Guinea. But the range of the *albifusaria* and the *suffusa* form appears somewhat to overlap in that country, and although I have not yet seen both forms from any single locality, I shall not be surprised if they prove to be mere aberrations. Hitherto the ♀ has been but rarely taken.

25. *Dysphania numana buruensis* subsp. nov.

♂. Forewing with all the yellow patches white, the postdiscal ones between the radials not materially reduced, the elongate one between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  (often obsolescent in the other races) conspicuous; no pale spot at middle of hindmargin.—Hindwing with the large discal patch white, the cell-mark not (as is generally the case in *numana peregrina* Bastelb.) enlarged, the yellow submarginal spots not reduced.

Kayeli, Buru, March 1897 (W. Doherty). 3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

The Obi race, *peregrina* Bastelb., is sometimes almost equally devoid of yellow, but differs markedly in the reduction of the postdiscal spots; the subform of *peregrina* from Morty, Halmahera and Batjan (*albipunctulata* Bastelb.) is scarcely worth keeping separate therefrom, but is, curiously enough, slightly intermediate in coloration between the Obi form and Cramer's name-type from Ceram and Amboina. I do not think that *helenetta* Walk. (Ceram) is more than an aberration.

26. *Dysphania hyperedys* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 80–88 mm. Head and upperside of thorax deep purple, marked with yellow on collar, patagia and tegulae. Breast yellow. Legs deep purple. Abdomen bright yellow, not banded; at base mixed with cream-colour above and with purple beneath.

*Forewing* not very narrow; deep purple with the markings opaque, whitish cream-colour, in part faintly suffused with purple; a yellow spot at base of SC, sometimes (especially in the single ♀) extended as a short line along the vein; an elongate median patch between SC and M ( $-R^3$ ) extending 3 or 4 mm. proximally and distally of the very large cell-spot; a small triangular spot behind it (from origin of  $M^1$  to that of  $M^2$ ), only separated from it by the purple median vein; a still smaller spot (sometimes almost obliterated) behind  $M^2$  and a long narrow patch at middle of hindmargin, bounded in front by  $SM^2$ , tapering to a point proximally; subterminal spots connected into a strongly sinuous line or very narrow band, or merely very slightly interrupted at  $M^1$ .—*Hindwing* with termen well rounded, only a little straighter from  $SC^2$  about to  $R^2$ , thus appearing slightly bent at  $SC^2$ ; deep purple at base, then with a very extended whitish-cream band, roughly oblong but with a small anterior projection across SC to C; cell-spot small or moderate, generally touching the anterior margin of the whitish area; distal border deep purple, from  $R^2$  nearly to abdominal margin with a paler purple proximal suffusion the contained cadmium-yellow band seldom interrupted, though always much constricted at  $R^2$ ; commencing in front of  $R^1$  (sometimes at  $SC^2$ ), well away from termen, it suddenly widens at  $R^3$  so as to touch termen, containing three or four irregular interneural purple spots, that behind  $M^1$  largest, that in front of  $M^1$  moderate, the posterior 2 very small, the last sometimes obsolete; fringe in posterior half yellow, purple-spotted between the veins.

Underside quite similar.

Yannta, S. Christoval, April 19–29, 1908 (A. S. Meek). 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

27. *Agathia diplochorda* sp. nov.

♂, 40 mm. Face red, except at upper and lower edges strongly mixed with black, lower edge whitish. Palpus reddish, third joint less short than in the typical group. Vertex and antenna dull reddish; occiput green. Thorax above green, with a purple-brown spot in middle. Abdomen with crests exceedingly slight and narrow; dorsally yellow (discoloured from green?), bounded on each side by a thick, narrowing purple-brown line.

*Forewing* with termen almost straight, no bend at  $R^3$ ; of the normal green of the genus, the markings purple-brown, of about the same colour as in *pisina* Butl., etc., namely: narrow costal and distal margins, the former slightly wider from towards middle to near apex, the latter from  $R^2$  to behind  $R^3$ ; a small basal patch, not reaching costa; a slender single antemedian line, placed and shaped as the double line of *pisina*; a postmedian line from costal border at nearly four-fifths, incurved between  $SC^5$  and  $R^2$ , excurved between  $R^2$  and  $R^3$ , here becoming double, the two at first closely approximated and with slight pale purplish shade between them, the proximal interrupted at the fold but reappearing, farther from the distal, before  $SM^2$ ; some yellow shading accompanying the postmedian line; fringe yellow.—*Hindwing* shaped about as in *laetata* F.; green, with slender red-purple inner-marginal line reaching the base, double postmedian line, roughly the reverse

of that of forewing (single from termen near tornus, becoming double between the medians and the two diverging anteriorly); terminal line extremely slender anteriorly, less so from  $R^1$ , broad in the tail at  $R^3$ , cut by a fine pale line on the vein itself, narrowing gradually to tornus; fringe yellow, with dark spots at  $R^3$ ,  $M^1$  and tornus, and (slighter) at  $R^1$ .

Underside much paler; similarly but more weakly marked.

Kina Balu, N. Borneo (J. Waterstradt). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

28. **Hipparchus (Chloroglyphica) glaucochrysa** sp. nov.

♂, 47 mm. Face green. Palpus brown-grey, slightly tinged with olive. Vertex light-brown, mixed with fuscous, in front narrowly whitish (in the paratype predominantly white). Thorax above green, beneath mostly white. Abdomen above light-brown, tinged with green, spotted with white at ends of segments; beneath white. Legs whitish, the fore and middle tarsi partly infuscated.

Forewing green, nearly as in *variegata* Batl., but with a glaucous shade in middle, very shiny, extending from near base to beyond postmedian line and from  $SC^2$  to behind fold, but not sharply defined, except anteriorly; extreme costal edge pale ochreous, with fuscous spots; costal margin otherwise, together with apical region, yellower green; lines chocolate, whitish-edged proximally and distally; antemedian from beyond one-fourth hindmargin, slightly indented on veins and still more feebly on fold, obsolete anteriorly; discal dot minute; postmedian line from three-fifths hindmargin, parallel with termen as far as  $R^1$ , feebly lunulate-dentate, obsolete anteriorly, but traceable as a faint whitish line which runs obliquely inwards and slightly curved to a white spot at or beyond three-fifths costa; some slight whitish, chocolate-mixed subterminal spots; termen with a chocolate spot on each side of  $SC^5$ ; fringe tinged with chocolate from apex to behind  $R^1$ , otherwise blue-green, becoming whitish at tips.—Hindwing without definite glaucous suffusion; postmedian line little beyond middle, lunulate-dentate; vague subterminal marks as on forewing; fringe blue-green proximally, whitish distally, chocolate at the tail at extremity of  $R^3$ .

Underside similar, but the hindwing also with an extended whitish glaucous suffusion, ending at a lunulate-dentate whitish subterminal line.

Vrianatong, Tibet; 2 ♂♂ in coll. L. B. Prout.

**Hercoloxia** gen. nov.

Related to *Comibaena* Hb., differing as follows:

Foretibia not tufted. Hindtibia of ♂ not dilated, median spurs wanting. Both wings with discocellulars formed nearly as in *Spaniocentra* Prout,  $M^1$  at its origin widely separate from  $R^3$ . The second joint of the palpus is similar to that of *Comibaena*, but not quite so strongly rough-scaled. The wing-shape is nearly that of *C. tenera* Warr. The ♂ pectinations are very long, ceasing suddenly near the tip of the antenna.

Type of the genus: *Hercoloxia chlorochromodes* sp. nov.

29. **Hercoloxia chlorochromodes** sp. nov.

♂, 31 mm. Colour and aspect of *Comibaena tenera* Warr., for which it may probably have been passed over. Antennal pectinations distinctive. Anal tuft very white.

*Forewing* slightly narrower, costa less broadly white, the faint lines more yellowish, the antemedian straight and very oblique (from well proximal to one-third costa to middle of hindmargin), the postmedian more continuous, lunulate outwards between the veins and strongly oblique outwards (almost parallel with antemedian) at hindmargin. Base of costa beneath more strongly infuscated. Discal dots beneath obsolescent.

Dradjad, G. Kendang, Preanger R., W. Java. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Apparently an endemic development of *Comibaena tenera*, which commonly has the median spurs rather weak and the discocellulars of the forewing somewhat approaching the *Hercoloxia* form.

### 30. *Gelasma dysgenes* sp. nov.

♂, 40-45 mm. Face black. Palpus with third joint short; black above, cream-whitish beneath. Vertex and antennal shaft dirty white; pectinations about three times as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax above blue-grey, beneath dirty whitish; abdomen dirty whitish. Foreleg mostly blue-grey, middle- and hindleg dirty whitish.

*Forewing* with apex rather more acute than in *fuscifimbria* Prout, termen rather straighter; blue-grey,\* not very opaquely scaled, costal edge very narrowly ochreous; lines whitish, placed and shaped about as in *fuscifimbria*, the antemedian rather strongly angled inwards on  $SM^2$ , the postmedian rather deeply lunulate inwards at fold; cell-mark weak, elongate; a very fine pale line at base of fringe, tips also pale, the rest darker than the wing.—*Hindwing* with the tail at  $R^3$  more pronounced than in *glaucaaria* Walk. and *fuscifimbria* Prout; antemedian line wanting; postmedian with the projections at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  rather pronounced.

Underside rather paler, the lines and cell-marks wanting; fringes slightly infuscated proximally, whitish distally.

Vrianatong, Tibet. Type and others in coll. L. B. Prout.

On account of the shape, this can scarcely be a very differently coloured form of *glaucaaria* or of *fuscifimbria*, though evidently a close relative. Not at all variable.

### 31. *Gelasma magnipuncta* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 23 mm. Face red. Palpus red above, pale beneath, third joint in ♂ moderate, in ♀ very long. Vertex and shaft of antenna white; pectinations long, ceasing abruptly at little beyond one-half. Thorax concolorous with wings, abdomen rather paler. Legs red above, whitish beneath.

*Forewing* with  $SC^1$  stalked, anastomosing with C; dull olive, costa narrowly ochreous, strongly marked with fuscous; a darker olive line before one-third, somewhat lunulate-dentate; a large roundish or oval fuscous-olive cell-spot; a whitish postmedian line from costa at nearly two-thirds to hindmargin at three-fourths, strongly lunulate-dentate and curved somewhat basewards near the margins and opposite the cell, accompanied proximally by a dark olive shade which thickens somewhat at the lunules; terminal line dark olive; fringe concolorous.—*Hindwing* with termen waved, almost subcrenulate, moderately toothed at  $R^3$ ,  $M^1$  about connate or just separate; similar to forewing, without antemedian line.

\* "Succory blue," pl. 206, 3, 4, *Répertoire de Couleurs*, Oberthür, 1905, or with the least suspicion more of greenish.

Underside of forewing paler olive, the discal spot weakly indicated, sometimes (the ♀) a faintly darkened blotch at tornus; of hindwing whitish, the discal spot obsolete, sometimes (the ♀) a pale-olive blotch at apex and part of distal margin, fading out into the ground colour.

Sarawak, 4th mile, Rock Road, April 29, 1909, type ♂ in coll. Brit. Mus. Singapore (H. M. Ridley), a damaged ♀ in the same collection.

32. **Thalassodes grammmonota** sp. nov.

♂, 29 mm.; ♀, 35 mm. Face red. Palpus reddish, beneath ochreous whitish. Antenna ochreous, towards base whitish. Vertex white; occiput green. Thorax and abdomen green above, whitish beneath; metathorax and abdomen with a conspicuous ochreous mid-dorsal line, slightly broader than in *dorsilinea* Warr. Legs whitish, mixed with ochreous; hindtibia in ♂ not dilated.

Forewing coloured and marked like *dorsilinea*, but of a yellower green, with the costal margin and fringe rather brighter yellow.—Hindwing with termen rather more strongly angled at  $R^3$  than in *dorsilinea*, postmedian line correspondingly more bent.

Underside much paler, almost unmarked.

Rook Island, August 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Distinguished from *dorsilinea* Warr. by the red face. The palpus in both sexes is about as in that species, but with the third joint relatively a trifle longer. The rest of the group lack the dorsal line, unless it be present in *viridicaput* Warr., of which the unique type (from S. Celebes) has the abdomen discoloured; in *semihyalina* Walk., of which I have supposed *viridicaput* to be a small example, the line is certainly wanting. In any case, though *grammonota* shares with *viridicaput* the red face, it differs in being less bluish green, more dotted and strigulated with white, costal margin more broadly yellow, third joint of palpus a trifle longer.

33. **Prasinocyma rhodostigma** sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 25–29 mm. Face green. Palpus in ♂ fully  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as long as diameter of eye, with third joint moderate, exposed; in ♀ with third joint longer; green, paler beneath. Crown green, with a snow-white fillet between antennae. Antennal shaft pure white in proximal half; pectinations in ♂ of moderate length. Thorax green above, white beneath. Legs whitish, the forelegs tinged with red; hindtibia in ♂ dilated, with hair-pencil and moderate terminal process. Abdomen dorsally green, becoming whitish at anal end.

Forewing bright yellow-green, costal edge white; lines whitish, not very sharp; antemedian from before one-fourth costa to nearly one-third hindmargin, somewhat sinuous and a little excurred behind middle; postmedian at about 3 mm. from termen, lunulate-dentate, slightly incurved between the radials and rather more between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; discal dot moderate, red; terminal line fine, red, broken into interneural dashes, the intervals pale; fringe yellowish, with long reddish marks opposite the veins.—Hindwing with inner margin rather long, termen bluntly bent at  $R^3$ ; like forewing, but without antemedian line and with the red discal spot larger; postmedian line bent at  $R^3$ .

Underside whitish green, unmarked, the forewing with faint suggestion of a dirty reddish flush.

Rook Island, August 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Related to *oxycentra* Meyr. and *syntyche* Prout, distinguished by the large red discal dots, etc. ; *ornatissima* Warr. is smaller, lacks the white costa, etc.

**Metallothea** gen. nov.

Characters of *Metallochloara* Warr., but the ♂ antenna shortly bipectinate to about three-fourths, the wings shaped almost as in *Eucrostes* Hb., termen of forewing strongly oblique.  $SC^2$  of forewing arising before  $SC^3$ . ♀ unknown.

Type of the genus : *Metallothea eucrostes* sp. nov.

**34. Metallothea eucrostes** sp. nov.

♂, 20 mm. Face and upperside of palpus orange-reddish. Vertex, thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings ; abdomen with four metallic bronze crests, the first three large, the last small.

Forewing with  $SC^1$  anastomosing with C,  $M^1$  connate with  $R^3$ ; faded light green as in Warren's type of *Metallochloara meeki*, costa rather sparingly dotted with fuscous ; a small fuscous discal dot; lines not very distinct, silvery, the first from about middle of hindmargin direct to cell-dot, then curving so as to pass round (almost touching) its distal side ; postmedian from close to tornus, slightly curved, less oblique than termen, reaching costa at about three-fourths ; terminal line blackish, interrupted at veins ; fringe dark grey, with a green line at base. — Hindwing without fuscous dots ; a curved silvery postmedian line ; terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath more coarsely dusted at costa, dusted also in cell ; a fuscous cell-dot ; a thick, curved postmedian line of fuscous irroration from costa at nearly two-thirds, becoming obsolete at hindmargin ; termen and fringe as above. Hindwing similar, without dusting at costa and in cell.

Salisbury Plains, N. of Bowen, Queensland (A. Simson). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

**35. Hemistola rubricosta** sp. nov.

♂, 34–37 mm. Face deep red. Palpus scarcely as long as diameter of eye ; red, narrowly (or scarcely) pale beneath. Vertex green, narrowly white in front. Antennal shaft marked with red at base ; pectinations short, about as in *rubrimargo* Warr. Thorax above green. Abdomen with the dorsal red markings very narrow on segments 2–3 (just the crested part), then broad and virtually continuing to anus, the crests still more diminutive than in *rubrimargo* and scarcely paler than the red dorsum, but more or less bordered on each side with fuscous. Venation variable,  $R^2$  more extremely placed than in *rubrimargo*.

Forewing rather blue-green (less blue than *rubrimargo*), costal margin red ; lines whitish, less clear than in *rubrimargo*, the postmedian without red scales at proximal edge ; discal dots dark green, well developed though minute ; termen without red line ; fringe white, tipped with pink, without pink dots opposite the veins. — Hindwing with tail short and obtuse ; corresponding with forewing.

Sikkim : Tonglo, 10,000 ft., July 1886 (H. J. Elwes). Type and others in coll. Tring Mus. Also from Bhotan and in coll. Brit. Mus. from Yatung, Tibet, (A. E. Hobson).

The description has been drawn up to bring out the differences from *rubrimargo* Warr., with which, strangely enough, it has been mixed.

36. *Hemistola fuscimargo* sp. nov.

♂♀, 38-43 mm. Extremely close to *rubrimargo* Warr., but larger, the ♂ antennal pectinations rather shorter and thicker, less in number,\* face reddish brown above, pale below (in *rubrimargo* more reddish, virtually unicolorous), wings rather less blue, the well-expressed, deeply lunulate-dentate white lines accompanied (the antemedian distally, the postmedian proximally) by very fine red-brown edging, at least in the teeth, minute blackish dots placed on  $DC^3$  at the cell-fold, terminal line and dots in fringe fuscous, not red. Wing-shape virtually the same as in *rubrimargo*, perhaps very slightly broader, apices sharp. In both the lines of the forewing, the submedian lunule is particularly deep and conspicuous; on the hind-wing the line projects very noticeably at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ .

Naga Hills, Assam, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, in coll. Tring Mus. (ex coll. Elwes).

37. *Pyrrhorachis* (?) *cosmetocraspeda* sp. nov.

♀, 20-21 mm. Face reddish? (abraded). Vertex white, mixed with rose-colour. Antenna white above. Thorax and abdomen dorsally green, the latter with white, rose-margined spots, the first of which also contains an admixture of rose-colour.

Forewing with costa slightly more arched and termen slightly more oblique than in typical *Pyrrhorachis*; cell less extremely short,  $DC^3$  strongly incurved,  $M^1$  not stalked; green (nearly as in *Comibaena*, but not quite so bright), costal margin white mixed with rose-colour; discal dot small, rose-colour; lines indicated by rose-coloured vein-dots, those at hind-margin the largest, especially the postmedian one, which is placed a little beyond the middle of this margin; postmedian row accompanied distally by white ones; termen snow-white, edged proximally by a strongly crenulate dark rose-coloured line (which almost touches termen between the veins) and distally by a rose-coloured terminal line; fringe proximally rose-pink, distally yellowish.—Hindwing more elongate than in typical *Pyrrhorachis*, especially at inner margin, termen very slightly bent in middle; postmedian line of rosy and white dots present, the rosy ones smaller than on forewing; fringe as on forewing.

Underside whitish green, unmarked.

Digboi, Assam (L. Brnnt), 2 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

Both specimens have lost the hindlegs, but the species is so conspicuous that it is safe to make it known.

## SUBFAM. STERRHINAE.†

38. *Antitrygodes* *pirimacula* sp. nov.

♂, 33-34 mm. Smaller than *divisaria* Walk., antennal ciliation longer (almost as in *agrata* Feld.), distal margins scarcely so deeply crenulate (approaching *agrata*), coloration the same, but with the following differences in pattern:

Forewing with the dark green subbasal patch more oblique-edged, central patch

\* In *rubrimargo* over thirty joints may be called pectinate before they become mere rudiments, in *fuscimargo* about twenty-two joints. The ♀ antenna, as in *rubrimargo*, is simple; my grouping of the genus in *Gen. Ins.*, fasc. 129, pp. 226, 227, is not quite accurate, having been based in part on insufficient material and erroneous information.

† I have hitherto employed the older name of *Acidaliiinae* for this subfamily, but as the generic name *Acidalia* proves unavailable in the *Geometridae* (see *infra*), it is necessary to revert to *Sterrhininae*, used by Meyrick (as *Sterrhidae*), Warren and Hulst. *Idaeinae* (*Idaeidae* Moore, *Lep. Ceyl.* iii. 447) would be older, but is also founded on a name which does not correctly belong to the subfamily (see *Trans. City Lond. Ent. Soc.* xx. 25). In my opinion *Sterrhia* Hb. is merely a subgenus of *Ptychopoda* Steph., published probably in the same year (1826); it is not certain that it will not have to be given priority, but in any case it is potentially valid in the subfamily.

not indented proximally on M, distally forming a strong curve in its posterior half, so as to meet the outer line on hindmargin; DC and the whitish mark on it more oblique outwards, outer line rather more markedly excurved, closely approaching central patch at costa, the outer pale patch consequently pear-shaped.—*Hindwing* with the central patch much broader and more solid, its proximal edge rather near base, not indented, DC as on forewing, subterminal spot between radials much enlarged.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., January—February 1908. Type and paratype in coll. L. B. Prout.

39. **Problepsis craspediata rotifera** subsp. nov.

Differs from Warren's name-type (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 222), from German and British New Guinea in that the forewing bears a large, round (though not perfectly solid) blackish spot shortly beyond (distally to) the discocellulars.

Dutch New Guinea: near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek), type in coll. Tring Mus.; also from Ninay Valley, Central Arfak Mountains, 3500 ft., November 1908—January 1909.

**Scopula** Schrank.

*Scopula* Schrank, *Fauna Boica* ii. (2), 162 (1802).

*Acidalia* Tr., Schmett. Eur. v. (2) 438 (1825), (nec Hb. Verz. 31, 1818).

*Calothysanis* Hb., Verz. 301 (1826?).

*Emmiltis* Hb., Verz. 309 (1826?).

*Leptomeris* Hb., Verz. 310 (1826?).

*Arhostia* Hb., Verz. 311 (1826?).

*Craspedia* Hb., Verz. 312 (1826?).

*Dosithea* Dup., *Hist. Nat. Lép.* vii. (2) 108 (1829).

*Cymatida* Sodoff., *Bull. Mosc.* x. (6) 91 (1837).

*Synelys* Hulst, *Tr. Amer. Ent. Soc.* xxiii. 300 (1896).

On the nomenclature of this large and very natural genus a good deal has been already written. In *The Entomologist*, xxxix. 266, I showed that Schrank's name of *Scopula* had for its type *ornata* Schrank, but I thought that that name might possibly be restricted to the immediate group of *ornata*, and that the large residue might continue to be called *Acidalia* (*Trans. City Lond. Ent. Soc.* xx. 30). But I am now convinced they cannot possibly be separated generically, and as it is now accepted that Hübner's *Acidalia* was published before Treitschke's (see Sherborn and Prout, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (8) ix. 179), the time has arrived for the drastic and final change. I may add that in *Trans. City Lond. Ent. Soc.* xx. 25–26, I cited the types of nearly all the generic names involved, but by an unfortunate printer's error a line was dropped out. *Pyctis* Hb. 309 has type *aureolaria* Hb. (L.B.P. sel.) and the published note refers to *Leptomeris* Hb. 310. For *Calothysanis* the first selection of a type was Butler's (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1881, p. 342), namely *imitaria* Hb.; an exceedingly bad choice, the only advantage of which is that it saves the long-used name *Timandra* Dup. for *amata* L.

40. **Scopula bifalsaria grisescens** subsp. nov.

Lacks the brownish admixture of name-typical *bifalsaria* Prout (*Seitz, Macrolep.* iv. 65) and the lines are not diffused into bands.

Vrianatong, Tibet. A series in coll. L. B. Prout.

41. **Scopula discrepans** sp. nov.

♂, 16–17 mm. Face and upperside of palpus black. Vertex and base of antennal shaft cream-colour; antennal ciliation long. Thorax, abdomen, and legs cream-colour, the abdomen dorsally with a few minute black dots; hindtibia thickened, rather longer than femur, fringed with projecting scales above; tarsus slender, nearly three-quarters tibia.

*Forewing* rather broad, apex blunt, termen sinuous, very faintly subconcave anteriorly, rather ventricose posteriorly; cream-colour, slightly washed with pale greyish as far as postmedian line, and with a few scattered black scales; costal edge and a slight terminal shading more ochreous; antemedian line fine and very indistinct, ochreous-tinged, very oblique outwards from one-third costa to discal dot, here right-angled, thence oblique inwards and sinuous; discal dot minute, black; postmedian line fine and not very strong, black, from costa before three-fourths, very slightly curved outwards anteriorly and inwards at radials, then straightish to hindmargin not far from tornus; a narrow, slightly ochreous shade distally to this line, mixed with grey scales at tornus and marked distally with two confluent black teeth (forming a sort of W) between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$ ; terminal line slight, ochreous, mixed with blackish scales; fringe ochreous.—*Hindwing* with termen irregularly convex, slightly prominent at  $R^1$  and at  $R^3$ , feebly sinuate between and again near tornus; a minute black discal dot; a very faint sinuous ochreous line beyond it, followed by a band of greyish shading as far as the pale submarginal area; distal margin, terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Both wings beneath smoky grey from base to a darker grey postmedian band; distal area cream-colour, thus strikingly contrasted; costal edge of forewing and all fringes more ochreous.

Kumusi River, N.E. British New Guinea, low level, August 1907 (A. S. Meek). Five ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

42. **Xenocentris subcolorata** sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 14–16 mm. Similar to, and agreeing in leg-structure with *gravipes* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 138, *Argyroscelia*), but smaller, antennal ciliation apparently longer (unfortunately a little damaged in *gravipes* type).

*Forewing* slightly less elongate towards apex, rather more glossy, costal margin darkened with purplish grey gloss (towards base redder), sinuous reddish lines more or less indicated, the antemedian at hindmargin only, or obsolete, the proximal subterminal more or less broadened into a band, sometimes nearly meeting the postmedian, ending in a more distinct spot at hindmargin, spots on fringe minute and weak.—*Hindwing* with termen more gibbous, the reddish lines more or less continued.

Forewing beneath clouded with vinous anteriorly, in cell, and (more or less band-wise) in distal area; hindwing with two ill-defined vinous bands distally.

Goodenough Island, 2500–4000 ft., March 1913 (type ♂) to May 1913 (A. S. Meek), in coll. Tring Mus.

43. **Timandra punctinervis** sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 31–36 mm. Face and palpus reddish brown. Head and body concolorous with wings.

*Forewing* nearly as in *amata* L., but with a rather dense grey irroration giving it nearly the tone of *extremaria* Walk., the lines, however, remaining well

expressed; antemedian fine, gently curved; median very oblique, from a dark costal spot 1 mm. before apex to hindmargin well proximally to middle, accompanied distally by a very faint suggestion of a dark shade; postmedian moderately sinuous (about as in *convectaria* Walk.), slightly dark-dotted on the veins and followed distally by conspicuous black dots on  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ; cell-dot rather large and conspicuous; terminal line fine, dull reddish; fringe concolorous with wing. — *Hindwing* with costal margin relatively somewhat longer than in the allied species, tail at  $R^3$  moderately strong; median line placed rather near base; a **distinct black cell-dot**; postmedian line somewhat variable, in the ♂ almost as sinuous as in *amata* L., in the ♀ hardly more so than in *correspondens* Hmpsn.; faint indications of a row of vein-dots distally to the postmedian.

Underside, especially of forewing, strongly and coarsely irrorated; discal dots, median and postmedian lines well developed.

Java: Sindanglaya, June 25, 1910, ♂ type; Tosari, July 5, 1910, ♀ (E. A. Cockayne); in coll. L. B. Prout, presented by the discoverer.

I know of no other species in the genus with distinct discal dot on the hindwing. Easily distinguished from *convectaria* by absence of dark costa. Shape and coloration, also the oblique course of the median line, recall the darkest, most reddish-tinged examples of *correspondens* Hmpsn., in which the antemedian line of forewing and the postmedian of hindwing are usually straight.

#### 44. *Ptochophyle oophora* sp. nov.

♂, 21 mm. Face and palpus dull rosy. Vertex more purplish. Thorax rosy, paler beneath. Fore and middle legs mixed with rosy. Abdomen above rosy in anterior half, becoming paler posteriorly; beneath quite pale.

*Forewing* with costa rather strongly shouldered at base, then straight nearly to apex; termen almost vertical to middle, then strongly oblique; rose-pink proximally, this colour bounded by a fairly regular, very oblique curve, which runs from costa near base to tornus; succeeding area pale yellowish; a large oval, darker-edged rose-pink, violaceous-tinged distal patch reaching almost from costa to  $M^1$ , touching the termen (and even encroaching slightly on the fringe) at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , very narrowly separated therefrom by the pale yellowish shade anteriorly; some small, pale yellow spots in this patch; fringe mostly pale yellowish. — *Hindwing* with termen slightly waved, almost inappreciably bent at  $R^3$ ; rose-pink, tinged with violaceous distally; an indistinct dark dot on  $DC^2$  and a smaller one on  $DC^3$ ; extreme distal edge and fringe pale yellowish, encroached on by the rose-colour at  $R^3$ .

Underside similar, rather paler, especially the yellow parts.

Sarawak district: Matang Road, July 16, 1911. Type in coll. Brit. Mus., presented by the Sarawak Museum.

About the shape and coloration of *miniosa* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 332). Perhaps akin to *cruoraria* Warr. (*op. cit.* iv. 49), but lighter and brighter, rosy (not dull purple), the two colours much more sharply defined, the abdomen red, not golden, the termen of hindwing not strongly projecting.

#### 45. *Ptochophyle* (?) *auricosta* sp. nov.

♀, 35 mm. Face crimson. Palpus decidedly longer than diameter of eye, third joint exposed, but considerably shorter than second; crimson, slightly paler beneath. Vertex and proximal part of antenna snow-white; antenna with

extremely short ciliation. Occiput crimson. Thorax and abdomen crimson, paler beneath.

*Forewing* with apex pointed, almost subfalcate, the termen being very faintly subconcave in its anterior half;  $SC^5$  from areole close to its apex,  $SC^{1-4}$  long-stalked from apex of areole; crimson, tinged with purple, the extreme costal edge golden yellow, this shade also suffusing the entire costal region (to  $SC^4$ ) distally; first line obsolete; cell-spot white, faintly grey-edged; median shade beyond, rather broad, but little darker than ground-colour, parallel with termen; post-median line rather near termen, indicated by rather indistinct dark vein-dots (very short dashes), those on  $R^2$  and  $M^2$  more proximally placed than the others; veins in distal area tinged with yellow; terminal interneural dark spots weak; fringe crimson, somewhat paler distally.—*Hindwing* with termen very little convex, quite straight in middle part; costal margin whitish, the rest as in forewing.

Under-surface similar, but with the cell-marks nearly obsolete, costa of forewing and veins of both wings more strongly gold-yellow, costa of hindwing not whitish, on the other hand with the inner margin of both wings whitish.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

I suspect this species and the following, together with *aurora* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 366), will have to be removed from *Ptochophyle*, on account of their *Cosymbia*-like venation.

#### 46. *Ptochophyle eos* sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Similar to the preceding, but differing, apart from the smaller size, as follows:

Palpus mostly whitish beneath, with third joint rather longer and more slender, intermediate towards *Anisodes*; legs in part whiter.

*Forewing* with apex slightly less produced, costa not yellow.—*Hindwing* with termen rather more convex. Both wings orange-red (slightly dusted with yellow) from median shade nearly to termen; lines grey, the antemedian indicated on both wings, deeply lunulate-dentate (the teeth pointing basewards on veins), accompanied proximally by some slight red and yellow shading, postmedian consisting of rounder dots, curving proximad anteriorly; discal dots smaller; termen with some slight grey shading, terminal line of dashes grey. Underside almost unmarked, pinkish crimson.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 47. *Chrysocraspeda flavimacula* sp. nov.

♂, 25 mm. Face purplish crimson. Palpus crimson, pale beneath. Head and thorax olivaceous greyish, with slight crimson suffusion, a crimson mark across middle of crown, the suffusions in part strong on antenna. Fore and middle legs strongly crimsoned. Abdomen variegated with similar shades to the hindwing, thus with the first two segments dorsally much mixed with orange.

*Forewing* with termen gently curved, not at all projecting at  $R^3$ ;  $SC^1$  arising well before  $SC^5$ ; ground-colour from near base predominantly dull purplish, really extremely variegated, brighter rosy-purple scales prevailing proximally, darker red-brown ones distally, a dark admixture also in base behind cell, some greyish scales

on principal veins, a bright yellow admixture between the radials; base and a broad costal border (as far as SC and R<sup>1</sup>) olivaceous greyish, becoming somewhat browner distally, dotted here and there with dark red-brown, small patches of this colour also at extreme base, on C close to the base and between C and SC<sup>1</sup> at two-sevenths, the latter forming the beginning of the antemedian line; distal margin narrowly violet-grey, the area between this and the postmedian line mainly concolorous with costa, but more mixed with yellow (at least between the radials proximally) and bearing some coarse dark red-brown dots and spots; antemedian line ill-defined except anteriorly, bent in cell, then straight to hindmargin at two-sevenths; postmedian line scarcely discernible on pale costal area, arising at four-sevenths costa, very strongly oblique outwards to R<sup>1</sup>, thence nearly vertical to behind R<sup>3</sup>, then curving so as to become parallel with termen; cell-mark black, somewhat elongate, followed distally by a bright yellow patch (lunulate or approaching cordiform); termen with small red-brown dots at vein-ends; fringe yellow, deeper (more orange) proximally.—*Hindwing* at extreme base pale, then orange (proximally mixed with rosy), then mixed pinkish-grey and yellowish to end of cell (at abdominal margin more orange), crossed by a curved orange line continuing the antemedian of forewing and terminated by an elongate white discal mark, to which follows immediately a curved orange median shade; distal half mainly yellow (more orange at abdominal margin), sparsely speckled with red-brown, an orange postmedian shade from two-thirds abdominal margin about to R<sup>3</sup>, here nearer the termen than at its commencement; distal border, as on forewing, violet-grey, separated from the yellow area by a vague orange shade; termen with an almost continuous line of dark red-brown irroration; fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath nearly all clouded with purple, of two or three shades, the basal part, except at costa, the brightest (almost rose-colour), proximal half (or more) of costal area and an oblique, broadening shade from cell to tornus dark purple-grey, apical area paler and vaguer purplish, being somewhat mixed with olive-grey scales; discal mark as above, the yellow spot beyond it much paler, distally ill-defined; fringe yellow. Hindwing beneath mostly pale yellowish, costal area to beyond one-half (with most of cell) rosy, distal border purplish, broadest and darkest (purple-grey) apically; fringe pale yellow.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Related to *praegriseata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 139).

#### 48. *Chrysocraspeda eutmeta* sp. nov.

♂, 25 mm. Face white, tinged with red at edges. Palpus red on outer side. Vertex and antennal shaft reddish. Thorax and abdomen cream-colour, mixed with cinnamon on upperside.

*Forewing* with apex rather sharp, termen oblique, especially from M<sup>1</sup> to tornus, rather straight, tornus well marked; cream-colour, with sparse, rather coarse cinnamon irroration; costal edge cinnamon; first line weak, forming an acute angle outwards in cell (somewhat V-shaped), slender and obsolescent from M to hindmargin, strongly oblique inwards; discal dot blackish; postmedian line dark brown, strongly oblique outward subcostally (at nearly two-thirds), bent about R<sup>1</sup>, thence fairly direct (slightly curved and sinuous) to hindmargin close to tornus; a lighter brown shade accompanying this line distally; terminal line dark reddish, accom-

panied proximally by a very narrow dark-brown shade; fringe ochraceous.—*Hindwing* with termen almost evenly rounded, tornus prominent; costal margin coloured like forewing, the rest mostly shaded with cinnamon; a rather large, pure white discal mark, with a very short projection along  $R^2$ , thus somewhat hammer-head-shaped; a large smoky cloud distally to this; termen and fringe nearly as on forewing.

Both wings beneath paler, with the markings much fainter than above, the hindwing without the cinnamon shading.

Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea: near Oetakwa River, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910, type and others; Upper Setekwa River, 2000—3000 ft., September 1910. In coll. Tring Mus., collected by A. S. Meek.

#### 49. *Chrysocraspeda semiocellata* sp. nov.

♂, 24 mm. Head and body dull purple; the body pale brown beneath and at tip of abdomen.

*Forewing* broad, apex acute, termen bluntly bent at  $R^3$ , very faintly curved anteriorly, almost straight posteriorly; dull purple, mixed of browner and purpler shades, and with blackish irroration, becoming redder purple against the yellow border; markings vague, formed of condensation of the dark irroration; antemedian line from costa beyond one-fourth, very oblique outward, then strongly bent and curving so as to run obliquely inward to one-fourth hindmargin; longitudinal dark clouding between this line and postmedian, just behind middle of wing; postmedian from scarcely beyond middle of costa, extremely oblique outward to  $R^3$ , then curving so as to become progressively less oblique, but becoming obsolete about  $M^1$  not far from termen; termen for about 5 mm. width cadmium yellow, the ground-colour forming minute outward teeth on the veins and running out obliquely at extreme apex and at tornus; fringe cadmium yellow.—*Hindwing* with termen almost evenly rounded; markings black; antemedian line close to base; coarse black irroration in almost the entire region between this and the postmedian; discal dot white, broadly black-ringed; postmedian line from middle of costa, broken into spots, strongly excurved, near inner margin incurved; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Underside more smoky, especially of hindwing; markings less; termen and fringe as above, but paler.

Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 50. *Chrysocraspeda oxyporphyris* sp. nov.

♂, 25 mm. Face, palpus and antennal shaft pinkish vinaceous. Vertex and thorax above predominantly olivaceous, abdomen more mixed; body beneath paler, brownish, the fore and middle legs mixed with vinaceous.

*Forewing* with apex acute, termen oblique, nearly straight, tornus pronounced; vinaceous, with purple irroration; shading off rather paler and duller in anterior part; discal dot minute; a dark purple line from hindmargin at about three-fifths, forming a scarcely appreciable inward curve and becoming very slightly more oblique than termen; fading out anteriorly to  $R^1$ ; ground-colour slightly deepened close to termen, termen very narrowly gold-yellow from tornus almost to apex, the

edge of the ground-colour gradually encroaching so as to make the wing appear more acute than is really the case; fringe yellow.—*Hindwing* with apex squared, termen convex, abdominal margin fairly long; colour as on forewing or slightly deeper; discal mark minute, whitish; line of forewing continued, about median, very slightly curved; termen narrowly gold-yellow; fringe yellow.

Underside duller, the forewing, except distally, slightly smoky; markings scarcely discernible; termen and fringe as above, but paler.

Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

51. *Chrysocraspeda informiplaga* sp. nov.

♀, 23 mm. Face pale yellow, mixed with liver-brown below. Palpus pale yellow, mixed with liver-brown on outer side. Vertex and antennal shaft pale yellow. Occiput and upperside of thorax and abdomen liver-brown, the abdomen with a few yellow spots; thorax and abdomen beneath, pale olive yellow. Forecoxa, femur and tibia reddish above and on innerside.

*Forewing* fairly broad, costa somewhat arched, apex moderate, termen bowed, oblique (straighter near apex), tornus not sharp; liver-brown, finely irrorated with pale violet, strongly mixed with yellow along costal margin except at base; an interrupted yellow antemedian line from SC, forming a V-shaped angulation outward at M, somewhat thickened at fold, reappearing as a spot on SM<sup>2</sup> at just beyond one-third; a very irregular yellow median band, reduced to partly confluent yellow spots anteriorly and posteriorly, clear from about R<sup>2</sup> to SM<sup>2</sup>, its anterior end throwing out projections anteriorly, proximally and distally, slightly encroached upon by a cell-spot of the ground-colour; its proximal side forming a strong, rounded projection behind M<sup>2</sup>; postmedian line parallel with and scarcely 2 mm. from termen, represented merely by spots at SC<sup>5</sup>, between the radials and at submedian fold, distal margin from apex to middle yellow with liver-coloured terminal spots, posteriorly spotted with yellow; fringe mostly yellow except at end of M<sup>1</sup> (damaged).—*Hindwing* with termen strongly convex, especially about R<sup>3</sup>—M<sup>1</sup>, slightly sinuous; concolorous with forewing, the yellow patch fairly broad, rather near base, reaching costa, containing in its middle the rather large cell-dot, and with distal projections at R<sup>3</sup> and M<sup>2</sup> and narrow bar from M to abdominal margin near base; postmedian spots vaguely reproduced, in anterior part only; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Underside similarly marked, much more washed-out.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

52. *Chrysocraspeda flavigarsa* sp. nov.

♂, 22 mm. Face rosy, deepest at upper edge. Palpus rosy, paler beneath. Crown rosy, spotted with yellow. Thorax and abdomen above rosy, mixed (especially the middle segments of abdomen) with yellow; beneath dirty olive-yellow. Fore and middle legs pink on upperside.

*Forewing* with costa markedly shouldered at base, then straight; termen anteriorly almost straight and little oblique, becoming suddenly very oblique from M<sup>1</sup>, tornus rounded; rosy, tolerably evenly spotted and dotted (except along costa) with yellow, the spots in places confluent but forming no definite pattern; fringe

yellow, spotted with rosy at vein-ends. — *Hindwing* with costa not long, apex not sharp, termen somewhat irregularly waved, strongly convex, most prominent about  $M^1$ , tornus squared, abdominal margin rather long; as forewing.

Underside paler rosy, the forewing, except at distal- and hindmargin, scarcely mixed with yellow, the hindwing feebly mixed with yellow; fringes as above, but paler.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., March 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 53. *Chrysocraspeda cambogiodes* sp. nov.

♂, 24 mm. Face whitish, narrowly red above. Palpus mixed with red on outer side. Crown ochreous, densely irrorated with dull red, a narrow white fillet between antennae. Antennal shaft white on inner side, red on outer. Thorax and abdomen above ochreous irrorated with dull red, beneath whitish ochreous.

*Forewing* not very broad, apex not sharp, termen oblique, especially from  $M^1$  to tornus, tornus not well marked; yellow ochreous, with coarse dark reddish irroration; this is dense in costal region, otherwise sparse; first line obsolescent; discal dot strong, blackish; postmedian line strongly excurved, from subcostal shading at about two-thirds, thick and dark in its anterior half, slighter posteriorly; no terminal line; fringe concolorous, without irroration. — *Hindwing* with termen prominent at  $R^3$ – $M^1$ , thus appearing slightly bent at both these veins, straight between them; nearly as forewing, costal irroration less dense, the dot and line rather more proximally placed.

Both wings beneath very pale yellowish with an indistinct discal dot; forewing with base, cell and costal region vinaceous.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 54. *Heteroctenis indopurpurea* sp. nov.

♀, 22 mm. Face very light brown. Palpus tinged with purple. Vertex purple. Antenna strongly bipectinate. Thorax and abdomen above purple, beneath light brown. Legs light brown, the foreleg slightly marked with purple.

*Forewing* dull "Indian purple," with a narrow yellow border, which narrows very slightly about  $M^1$ , widens very slightly behind, then tapers to a point at tornus; fringe yellow. — *Hindwing* with termen nearly straight from apex to  $R^2$ , and again nearly straight or faintly subconcave from  $M^1$  to tornus, this prominent at  $R^3$ – $M^1$ ; as forewing, the purple ground-colour projecting more strongly at  $R^3$ .

Underside slightly paler.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Except in its much darker colour and absence of yellow discal mark of hindwing, and in the venation and pectinate antenna, this species may be described as a counterpart of *Ptochophyle flavipuncta* Warr. (Nov. Zool. vi. 331), from the Philippines. I refer to *Heteroctenis*, all the species of *Chrysocraspeda* which have unipectinate or bipectinate ♀ antennae, but doubt whether the status of the so-called genus should be more than sectional.

55. **Heteroctenis flavimedia** sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Face and palpus dull, pale pink, the face paler in the middle. Crown red-brown, with a narrow whitish fillet between the antennae. Antennal shaft white on inner side, mostly red-brown on outer; pectinations long, biserrate. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

*Forewing* with termen slightly bent at  $M^1$ ; ground-colour formed of a mixture of ferruginous, lilac-grey and yellow scales, the yellow almost entirely wanting along costal margin to about two-thirds; an irregular yellow postdiscal patch, mostly over 2 mm. broad, but constricted and slightly dusped with ferruginous in middle, reaching  $R^1$  anteriorly and  $SM^2$  posteriorly; ground-colour slightly more purplish distally to this patch than proximally; a yellow distal border of about 1.5 mm. width, not sharply defined proximally, being here dusped with ferruginous; fringe yellow.—*Hindwing* with termen waved, fairly straight from apex to  $R^3$  and from tornus to  $M^1$ , bent at these veins; nearly as forewing, costal margin pale, ground-colour projecting almost to termen at the gibbosity of  $R^3-M^1$ .

Underside paler, the ground-colour uniform vinaceous, not dusped.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

As ab. *perspersa* nov., I describe a superficially very different form in which the yellow ground-colour is almost uniformly dotted and strigulated with liver-brown, leaving only a very small, ill-defined clear patch just beyond the discocellars and on the hindwing also just within the cell; both wings with a conspicuous dark cell-spot; costal region of forewing as in the name-type.

56. **Anisodes flavissima** ab. *ophthalmicata* ab. nov.

Together with typical *flavissima* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xiv. 143) in both sexes, there occurs at Mount Goliath, Dutch New Guinea (January—February 1911, A. S. Meek), also in both sexes, an aberration for which I propose the above name, characterised by having on each wing a large black, pale-centred, discal ocellus, visible also, though less strong, on the underside.

Warren founded the species on a ♀ and queried the genus. It is a true "Perixera," in sens. Warr., i.e. an *Anisodes* of the Old-World section—♂ hindleg simple, long, with terminal spurs only. In *Perixera* Meyr. (= *Phrissoseles* Warr.) the ♂ hindfemur is tufted.

## SUBFAM. LARENTHINAE.

57. **Asthena argyrorrhypes** sp. nov.

♂, 21 mm. Closely similar to *argentipuncta* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xiii. 107), possibly a local form of it, rather smaller, but the abdomen is relatively shorter, the forewing appears slightly narrower, its costal margin rather more arched in distal part, the termen of hindwing less gibbous. The lines and spots are more slender, particularly the antemedian and postmedian, the brown surroundings of the silver slighter, but the silver colour itself transversely elongate, so as almost (in places quite) to unite into strongly sinuous transverse lines; the subapical spot of the forewing is similarly elongate into a fine short line, reaching to  $SC^5$  and with minute broken continuations (of which *argentipuncta* shows no trace) nearly to  $R^3$ . Size of *subditaria* Warr. (*loc. cit.*), which has about the same shaped forewing

(slightly less narrow), but more gibbons hindwing, and further differs in having a smaller cell-mark, larger antemedian and postmedian spots, not so strongly confluent into lines, and restricted subapical mark like that of *argentipuncta*.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 58. *Pomasia amplificata interrupta* subsp. nov.

Differs chiefly from name-typical *amplificata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxii. 658) in having the postmedian band of the hindwing interrupted, a streak of the ground-colour running out between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  to join the subterminal; a spot at the bifurcation of  $R^3$ - $M^1$  stands well isolated from the patch at middle of abdominal margin.

New Guinea: Oetakwa River, October—December 1910, type ♂ and another; Upper Setekwa River, August—September 1910, 2 ♀♀; Mount Goliath, February 1911, 2 ♂♂; Biagi, Upper Mambare River, April 1906, 1 ♀; all in coll. Tring Mus., collected by A. S. Meek; Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., December 1907 (A. E. Pratt), in coll. Brit. Mus. et coll. L. B. Prout.

### *Bihastina* gen. nov.

Face smooth. Palpus short and slender. Tongue present. Antenna in ♂ almost simple, with extremely minute ciliation. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia with all spurs developed. Forewing with costa almost straight, apex acute, termen curved, with pointed teeth at  $SC^5$ .  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$  and the medians, small rounded excisions between—that between  $R^1$  and  $R^3$  the deepest; cell not quite one-half; areole double,  $SC^1$  from well before apex of distal areole,  $R^1$  stalked or connate with  $SC^{3-5}$ ,  $M^1$  separate. Hindwing with termen toothed at the same veins as the forewing and at tornus, the excisions deeper, that between  $R^1$  and  $R^3$  profound; cell short; C anastomosing to near end of cell,  $SC^2$  stalked,  $R^2$  from before middle of DC,  $M^1$  separate.

Type of the genus: *Bihastina albolucens* Prout, sp. nov.

Differs from *Hastina* in the double areole and point of origin of  $SC^1$  of the forewing; from *Asthena* in shape.

### 59. *Bihastina albolucens* sp. nov.

♂, 27 mm. Face with rather more than one-half white, the upper part olive-brown. Palpus olive-brown, pale on the inner side. Vertex and base of antenna white, a slender olive transverse streak near posterior extremity of head. Front of collar white. Thorax and abdomen white, strongly mottled dorsally and more faintly ventrally with olive; anal extremity white.

Forewing somewhat iridescent white, the opaque veins purer white; markings dark greyish olive; a small basal patch, darkest at costa, otherwise mixed with white except at its sinuous edge; two sinuous lines (markedly incurved in submedian area) follow, broader anteriorly than posteriorly, arising from dark costal spots and darkened where they cross M and  $SM^2$ ; a very faint line midway between the outer of these lines and median area; median area bounded proximally by a rather weak, slender, curved, crenulate line, which arises from a large costal spot and is most distinct on the veins, and distally by two broad lines, between the veins more or less confluent, the outer of them enlarged at the costa, both following about the same course as the termen; a minute cell-dot not far beyond the antemedian

line, anterior to it a subcostal bar (intersected by the vein), connecting the ante-median with the first postmedian; the white band distally to the postmedian is moderately broad and is scarcely visibly bisected except at costa; subterminal line broad, bounded on each side by a strongly crenulate olive line; these (especially the proximal) are thickest anteriorly and are connected between the radials by two thick longitudinal dashes; termen with olive patches on the veins, confluent with the outer boundary-line of the subterminal and containing white dots (the anterior two or three minute) at the extremities of the teeth; fringe white, dark-spotted at the ends of the veins.—*Hindwing* with the two distal lines of median area continued, the white space beyond broadening from  $R^3$ , containing olive dashes on  $R^3$ ,  $M^1$ ,  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; subterminal area, termen and fringe nearly as on forewing.

Forewing beneath strongly marked in anterior half, extremely feebly in posterior; hindwing very feebly throughout.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Closely related to *viridata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 107, as *Hastina*), which must be transferred to this genus; longer-winged and much more white.

#### 60. *Heterophleps sinuosaria nubilata* subsp. nov.

♂, 40 mm. Much less brown than *sinuosaria sinuosaria* Leech, the ground-colour of the forewing being drab, with a strong purplish-grey suffusion in proximal half; discal mark feeble; hindwing rather paler; lines less sharp, especially beneath.

Vrianatong, Tibet. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

#### 61. *Sauris fasciata graphica* subsp. nov.

Distinguishable from the N. Indian race *fasciata* Moore (= *normis* Hmpsn.) by having the lines of the forewing better expressed, the postmedian marked with short black dashes proximally, subterminal with dark shading proximally in addition to the blotch at the radials, discal spot generally large and thick.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

I have not yet been able to study the species throughout the intermediate regions.

#### 62. *Megaloba rubripicta* Warr.

The insect which Warren (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 111) described as the ♀ of his *rubripicta* certainly belongs to the following new species. I have before me a ♀ from Mount Goliath, January 1911, which may be the missing ♀, as typical *rubripicta* was taken at the same time and place (but so, too, was the new species in both sexes). Size of the ♂, forewing closely similar, slightly more sharply marked, the light bands which limit the median area paler and broader; hindwing above and both wings beneath uniformly rosy.

#### 63. *Megaloba crypsipyrrha* sp. nov.

♂♀, 40-41 mm. Similar to *rubripicta* Warr., but larger, more strongly glossy.

Forewing much more sharply marked, very pale green, with blackish green

markings, consisting of: a small mark close to base; a bar at about one-sixth, oblique outwards from costa, acutely angled in cell, then oblique inwards, with a triangular distal expansion in posterior half; a pair of streaks from costa at one-third, the distal the stronger and thicker; opposite to these a large triangular patch at or near hindmargin, the apex of the triangle pointing basewards; a bar across middle of wing, moderately straight and thick except at hindmargin, where it narrows and forms a proximad angle or strong curve; a thick, sinuous postmedian line, nearly meeting the preceding behind  $M^2$ , triangularly thickened outwards before  $SM^2$ , ending on hindmargin similarly to the preceding; an ill-defined costal half-band, with strong distal projections, placed just beyond the postmedian; a series of dark spots distally to the pale outer band (which is rather more sinuous and more strongly bent behind  $R^3$  than in *rubripicta*), those before  $SC^5$ , behind  $R^1$  and in submedian area the largest and strongest; a subapical spot and some smaller lunules distally to the submarginal line, which is rather near termen and is itself broken into threadlike pale lunules; in addition there is a much larger cell-spot than in *rubripicta*, and a small, obliquely-placed blackish spot proximally to the median line, the two with whitish circumscriptio and somewhat recalling the reniform and orbicular spots of the Noctuidae. — *Hindwing* purple-red, paler distally.

Underside largely bright red, especially the costa and postmedian area of the forewing and nearly the whole hindwing; distal border of forewing pale grey, of hindwing more vaguely shaded with darker grey.

Mount Goliath, Central Dntch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000-7000 ft., January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type and others in coll. Tring Mus. Also from the Angabunga River, British New Guinea, 2 ♀♀ mistaken by Warren for the ♀ of *rubripicta*. It seems to agree in structure, except that the ♂ hind-tarsus is slightly longer.

#### 64. *Phthonoloba praeeminens* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 57-59 mm. Head dirty pale green. First joint of palpus and a small patch on upper part of side of second joint at its base blackish fuscous, the rest pale green. Thorax above green, with black spots, one in front and one beside it on tegula slightly raised or roughened, a pair in middle rather large or confluent, a pair posteriorly narrower. Abdomen extremely long (in ♂ 17 or 18 mm., in ♀ 15 or 16), first segment dorsally yellow, second with a narrow mediodorsal stripe and narrow posterior belt yellowish (forming together an inverted T), otherwise fuscous, third and fourth segments fuscous, narrowly pale posteriorly, the succeeding segments with progressively decreasing pairs of fuscous spots on their anterior part.

Wings (especially the hindwing) narrower than in typical *Phthonoloba*, glossy. — *Forewing* pale green, shaded with somewhat darker green; the markings consisting of fine whitish, yellow-mixed lines and velvety-blackish rows of spots or bands; first white line close to base, not reaching costa, accompanied distally by a small blackish patch from costa to  $SM^2$ ; second at 3 mm., from a small black costal spot, curving inwards at  $SM^2$ , very finely dark-edged distally; third at 5 mm., slightly sinuous, rather oblique outwards at hindmargin, followed by dark spots in anterior half and one at hindmargin; fourth at 8 mm., more sinuous, mostly accompanied (except in posterior half proximally) by dark spots or broken line; fifth at 11 mm., bent in same direction as fourth, but less strongly, a clear

green band proximally, double series of dark spots (interrupted lines) distally; sixth at about 16 mm., very tortuous; in bend costally and at  $R^3$ - $M^1$ , indented at  $SM^2$ , oblique outwards at hindmargin, accompanied distally by dark spots; seventh roughly parallel with sixth (at about or nearly 3 mm. distance), but lacking the deep costal curve, accompanied proximally by small dark spots; eighth and ninth parallel with and not far from seventh, rather less distinct, separated from one another by dark spots; tenth (subterminal) running to tornus, interrupted at veins, and with V-shaped proximal bends at  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  and broader, less deep ones at  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ ; dark spots between this line and ninth near costa, between radials and posteriorly, much smaller dark marks distally in all the cells; termen with black triangles on the veins, their apices at the margin itself, their bases finely white-edged; a large oval or reniform blackish discal spot, with white circumscription, proximal to the sixth line.—*Hindwing* bronzy fuscous, with small cell-spot and vague dark distal border, narrowing to tornus.

Both wings beneath glossy dark fuscous, with elongate blackish discal mark and feeble pale sinuous postmedian line; forewing in addition with still fainter traces of pale antemedian lines and with a conspicuous row of subterminal white spots.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

A very handsome species, much larger than the rest of the group.

### 65. *Pseudoschista pallidipalpis* sp. nov.

♂, 35 mm. Closely similar to *nigrifusalis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iii. 120), from the Khasis, but with the palpus uniform light olivaceous (in *nigrifusalis* blackish beneath).

*Forewing* more ochreous olivaceous (but possibly a little discoloured), first line accompanied by stronger dark shading, median line less dark except in submedian area, where it forms a sharper angle proximad, falling vertically on hindmargin (in *nigrifusalis* obliquely outwards), the dark median shade more solid, but neither reaching the median line nor the hindmargin.—*Hindwing* and underside less fuscous (more tinged with ochreous).

Lower Oetakwa River, Dntch Sonth New Guinea, November 17-28, 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 66. *Ziridava brevicellula* sp. nov.

♀, 25 mm. Structure of *xylinaria* Walk., except that the cell of hindwing is shorter (scarcely over one-third the wing-length, in *xylinaria* two-fifths). Coloration of the less rufous examples of that species; smaller and differing essentially in the position of the fuscous markings.

*Forewing* fuscous along costa for a breadth of 1 mm. or more, but somewhat interruptedly, the more conspicuous interruption being distally to the median area; a dark fuscous streak (thick line) along cell-fold, 1.5 mm. long, ending at DC; a dark fuscous patch at distal end of median area, extending from the darkened costa to the fold between  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ ; a dark fuscous dash near termen between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; there are also, as in *xylinaria*, a few tiny dashes or dark teeth accompanying some of the vague transverse lines.—*Hindwing* with a small dark mark at inner margin near base (the beginning of the band of *xylinaria*),

and a large dark cloud (about 2 mm. in breadth) at distal margin from  $R^3$  to tornus.

In addition, the face and palpus are blacker above, thorax more deeply infuscated anteriorly, abdomen with stronger dark marks dorsally opposite the proximal dark mark of hindwing and additional dark mark near anus, correlated to the tornal blotch; postmedian line a little farther from termen.

Goodenough Island, 2500-4000 ft., April 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus. I believe I have seen it from other localities in the Papuan subregion.

#### 67. *Prosthetopteryx eusemozona* sp. nov.

$\delta$ , 18 mm. Head and thorax light brown, darker spotted. Abdomen mostly pale. Fore and middle legs dark, becoming pale at extremities of joints.

Forewing smooth-scaled, very pale green, inclining to olive-yellow; markings red-brown, finely dark-edged; basal patch slightly crenulate at its edge; a costal spot between this and median band; median band very narrow, straight-edged, gradually tapering posteriorly; an elongate costal triangle from apex, its inward point at  $R^1$ , a slight pale interruption indicating the subterminal line; a moderately broad oblique-edged terminal cloud from hindmargin about to  $R^2$ , where it ends in a point; subterminal line faintly traceable hereon; termen with black dashes, weaker posteriorly; fringe red-brown, weakly dark chequered.—Hindwing with slight, shallow excision in termen behind  $R^2$ ; rather paler than forewing; a patch of specialised black scaling along  $R^3$ - $M^1$ , recalling that of *Tripteridia albimixta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 131), but broader.

Forewing beneath more greyish, paler posteriorly; weakly marked with median and subterminal bands, which tend to dissolve into lines and to become obsolete posteriorly. Hindwing with still vaguer traces of curved transverse lines.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Perhaps nearest *infantilis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 158), which has the anterior excision of hindwing very much larger, the band of forewing much less straight and concise.

#### Syzyx gen. nov.

Face with projecting cone of scales. Palpus long, second joint rough-scaled above and with long, forward-projecting scales beneath, third joint smooth, elongate. Tongue present. Antenna in  $\delta$  ciliated. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia in  $\delta$  with terminal spurs only. Metathorax rather strongly crested. Abdomen loosely crested. Forewing shaped as in broad-winged *Eupithecia*; DC nearly vertical; areole single, ample. Hindwing shaped nearly as in *Eupithecia*, in  $\delta$  with slight excision in distal margin at tornus, a fold along abdominal margin below, as in the *Chesias* group; DC nearly straight;  $SC^2$  stalked,  $R^2$  from slightly behind middle of DC,  $M^1$  well separate,  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$  wanting.

Type of the genus: *Syzyx postfulvata* sp. nov.

#### 68. *Syzyx postfulvata* sp. nov.

$\delta$ , 21 mm. Head and palpus ochreous, the face with a slight tinge of olive. Thorax above more mixed with olive, metathorax with some slight dark spots; beneath pale. Fore and middle tibiae and tarsi blackish, with whitish spots at

extremity of joints. Abdomen somewhat variegated (ochreous brown, olivaceous and fuscos), with a dark dorsal patch on second segment.

*Forewing* glossy pale olive-green, the markings deeper olive-green with a fuscos admixture; basal patch scarcely over 1 mm., its edge tolerably direct; a narrow, ill-defined band between this and the central fascia, connected with the latter by some diffuse shading behind cell; some slight dark shading in cell proximal to central fascia; central fascia rather narrow (little over 2 mm., narrowing at hindmargin), its proximal edge irregularly crenulate and slightly concave, its distal very bluntly angled outwards before  $R^1$ , weakly indent at  $R^2$ , slightly bilobed before and behind  $M^1$ , slightly crenulate posteriorly; a lavender-coloured smear on this band, commencing at its distal edge between the medians, curving proximad and hindwards, to end in its proximal part about the fold; a fine white line edging the band distally; a triangular costal patch anterior to the almost obsolete subterminal line, continued as a dark, proximally white-edged line between the radials: a much vaguer dark shade opposite it at hindmargin, slightly mixed with lavender and white; ground-colour very slightly darkened distally to the subterminal; no definite terminal line. — *Hindwing* glossy bright ochreous, unmarked.

Forewing beneath as far as the postmedian line mostly infuscated, with indications of crenulate lines; distally ochreous, with crenulate dark lines indicated in anterior half, one corresponding to the triangle and line of the upperside distinct. Hindwing beneath ochreous, with two crenulate, rather ill-defined lines in distal half, both bending baswards near costa; faint indications of another at costa about middle of wing.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911.  
Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 69. *Horisme illustris* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 27-30 mm. Face whitish. Palpus long (over twice diameter of eye), second joint with long-projecting scales, third joint elongate, smooth; dark brown on outer side. Vertex pale brown, sometimes dark-mixed. Thorax above mostly dark brown, beneath with a whitish spot in front. Abdomen above with a pale belt at base, otherwise mixed with russet and dark brown; beneath without russet. Legs mostly dark, with slight pale spots at ends of joints.

*Forewing* with termen slightly curved, rather strongly oblique; glossy; basal patch dark brown, darkest distally, edged by a fine, curved, slightly crenulate whitish line; a less dark, quite ill-defined band in the succeeding area, narrowing posteriorly; median band about 5 mm. wide at costa, about 3.5 mm. at hindmargin, its proximal edge angled about fold, running obliquely inwards to hindmargin, its distal edge irregularly crenulate, indented at  $SC^5$ , somewhat lobed behind  $R^3$  and more slightly behind  $M^1$ , oblique inwards to  $M^2$ ; ochraceous, overlaid with dark lines and clouding proximally, especially in anterior part, and with similar darkening distally at costa only, a narrow pale space in middle of interior half containing the elongate black cell-mark; very narrow whitish bands proximally and distally to the median band, each traversed by a weak, interrupted dark thread; distal area brown, traversed proximally to the subterminal line by crenulate dark lines; subterminal line lunulate-dentate, whitish, slightly dusky where it traverses a darkened cloud about the radials; this darkened cloud runs obliquely to the apex, bounded anteriorly by an oblique whitish line which cuts the subterminal; termen with pairs of large dark dots; fringe slightly darker proximally than distally, and

weakly dark-spotted opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* not very broad; glossy pale greyish; discal dot dark; a pale postmedian band, traversed by an indistinct grey thread and angled behind  $R^3$ ; a fine, pale subterminal line.

Both wings beneath marked much as hindwing above, but more brownish and with crenulate lines slightly traceable on the dark areas.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., February 1911, type ♂, and January 1911, both sexes (A. S. Meek) in coll. Tring Mus.

Referred to *Horisme* on account of the double areole, but the palpus suggests affinity with *Micromia*. Perhaps this species and the two which follow, together with several of Warren's New Guinea *Eucymatoge*, will form a new genus.

#### 70. *Horisme aeolotis* sp. nov.

♂, 25 mm. Face white, with a small black-mixed tuft at lower edge. Palpus stout, with strongly projecting scales; mostly blackish, extreme tip white. Vertex white, posteriorly with a slight brownish tinge. Antenna dark. Thorax mixed white and blackish; metathorax with strong, bifid white crest, black-marked in front. Abdomen fuscous, with a black dorsal spot near base, crests rather strong, mostly brownish white.

Wings glossy.—*Forewing* very variegated; base white, with a slight brown admixture, from SC to costa blackish; basal patch otherwise blackish, cut by a light brown (in some lights shot with purple) streak at fold, its distal edge at costa 2.5 mm. from base, incurved on SC, with double pointed projections before and behind M, then curving obliquely inwards; succeeding area white, cut by a brown, blackish-mixed streak at fold, also with a blackish dot at costa and a lunulate-dentate, somewhat interrupted line from SC to the fold-streak, distally shaded with pale brownish; median area broad, at costa 5 mm., its proximal edge rather deeply curved and somewhat sinuous, its distal with a rather sharp-pointed indentation at  $SC^5$ , a projecting lobe at  $R^3$  (its anterior margin more gradually sloping than its posterior), sharp indentations on  $M^1$ ,  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; proximal part narrowly black, interrupted by the fold-streak, which here and as far as the middle of the area has again the purple gloss; distal part very narrowly and interruptedly preceded proximally by two or three dentate dark lines, middle of the area light brown (mixed, especially at costa and distally to the cell-spot, with white), a slight purple suffusion between the medians at their origin, a vague suffusion between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , interrupting the postmedian dark markings; cell-spot strong, black, crescentic; a narrow brownish-white band distally to the postmedian, intersected by a brown line and bounded distally by an interrupted black one; between this and the subterminal line stand a duplicating, still more interrupted dark line, pairs of blackish spots at costa and between radials, a single one between medians and a very pale blue spot anteriorly to  $R^1$ ; subterminal line rather slender, lunulate-dentate, white, in places tinged with blue; terminal area light brownish, with some darker shadings and black spots; terminal line interrupted at veins and (at least in part) midway between; fringe white, with very slight dark dividing-line and with strong dark spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* light purplish grey, darker distally to a very faint pale double postmedian stripe, the dark area showing traces of a very fine white subterminal; discal dot small and weak.

Underside glossy fuscous, with small, somewhat crescentic discal dots and faint traces of pale, divided outer band; distally to this somewhat less glossy and

more variegated, with traces of fine whitish subterminal line; fringes nearly as above.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Perhaps nearest to *brunneata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 116), but with much sharper coloration, the bands differently formed, etc.

#### 71. *Horisme subtilis* sp. nov.

♀, 20 mm. Head green, spotted with fuscous. Palpus more strongly spotted with fuscous, the greenish ground-colour almost obscured, except beneath. Thorax and abdomen dorsally green, spotted with fuscous, the latter colour prevailing towards anus.

Wings smooth-scaled, rather glossy.—*Forewing* yellow-green, the extreme costal edge, the markings and the fringe purplish fuscous; basal patch moderately large, enclosing some green spots (especially one near the base), its distal edge slightly angled outwards in cell and slightly incurved between M and fold; median band just beyond middle of wing, very slenderly white-edged, nearly 3 mm. wide at costa, narrowing to radial area, both its edges sinuous and especially incurved in this area, the distal edge afterwards excurved at  $R^2-M^1$  and incurved at fold; an elongate subapical patch between costa and  $SC^5$ , containing the beginning of a dentate white subterminal line; a rather narrow distal border from  $SC^5$  (narrowest between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$ ), containing near its proximal edge a dentate (or posteriorly lunulate-dentate) white subterminal line and distally some green terminal spots.—*Hindwing* without markings, reddish ochreous, paler proximally.

Under-surface nondescript pale fleshy greyish, with close but not strong darker irroration, both wings showing traces of a somewhat bent postmedian and some indefinite distal dark shading.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft. February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 72. *Eupithecia synclinogramma* sp. nov.

♂, 20 mm. Head pale olivaceous. Palpus rather long (about twice diameter of eye), with third joint elongate and exposed. Antennal ciliation minute. Thorax above olivaceous, dark-marked on the tegulae; beneath pale. Abdomen pale, the crests rudimentary.

*Forewing* moderately broad, the costal margin somewhat arched anteriorly, termen not very strongly oblique, becoming more so behind  $R^3$ ; glossy seal-brown; very feeble subbasal and antemedian lines of pale olivaceous, both becoming a little more distinct at costa; a rather large, roundish black cell-spot; a fine, strongly excurved, pale olivaceous line from beyond two-thirds costa to about three-fourths hindmargin, distally accompanied by a darker olive line; a broader, anteriorly incurved line from apex to tornus, touching the previous olive line from about  $R^2$  to  $M^2$ ; fringe concolorous.—*Hindwing* not very short; pale brown-grey, unmarked.

*Forewing* beneath grey as far as the postmedian line, with faint discal dot and traces of lines beyond; distally very pale brownish, with traces of lines. *Hindwing* beneath very pale brownish, with four or five curved lines, one in the middle the strongest.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Rather recalls *basiclora* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 340) and *chlorophora* Swinh. (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) xvi. 295), but without the green base and with the distal edge of the dark area forming a more regular curve.

### Sterrhochaeta gen. nov.

Face sloping, rough-scaled or with projecting tuft below. Palpus long, strong, second joint rough, triangularly scaled, third joint smooth, rather small. Antenna in both sexes simple. Hindtibia with all spurs. Thorax often with long, low, narrow crest (dorsal ridge). Forewing not broad, termen very slightly curved, oblique; underside with stiff hairs arising in posterior part,\* and projecting more or less over the cell; cell less than one-half, DC incurved, posteriorly extremely oblique outwards; areole double, SC<sup>2</sup> arising from stalk of SC<sup>3-5</sup> or at least (*argyrastrape*) from apex of cell. Hindwing rather narrow, costa relatively long, apex and termen rounded; cell short, especially anteriorly, DC strongly biangulate, R<sup>2</sup> nearer to R<sup>3</sup> than to R<sup>1</sup>.

Type of the genus: *Sterrhochaeta fulgurata* (Warr.) = *Chaetolopha fulgurata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 94).

Near *Chaetolopha* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* vi. 41) both in structure and facies, but distinguished by the double areole. The following of Warren's species also belong here: *rectilineata* (*Nov. Zool.* v. 246, xiii. 95), *flexilinea* (xiii. 94), *pictipennis* (xiii. 95), *ruptistriga* (*ibid.*), *splendens* (*ibid.*), and *semiradiata* (xiv. 145).

#### 73. *Sterrhochaeta rectilineata* dilatans subsp. nov.

♂♀, 22-26 mm. On an average larger than name-typical *rectilineata* Warr., from British New Guinea, the median band and distal shading rather darker and greyer, but especially distinguished by having the pale distal boundary-line of the median band slightly bent in the middle and broader—particularly its posterior half in the ♂, where it becomes whitish. Underside also rather darker, the line of hindwing more bent.

Goodenough Island, 2500-4000 ft., April and May 1915 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 74. *Sterrhochaeta chaea* sp. nov.

♂, 24 mm. Head, thorax, legs and upperside of abdomen concolorous with forewing, abdomen beneath with hindwing. Palpus just over twice as long as diameter of eye.

Forewing above deep, bright reddish ochreous, the markings white; first line from one-sixth costa to one-fifth hindmargin, fairly straight, very slender and interrupted (almost obsolete), but thicker and conspicuous in cell; proximal boundary line of median area from one-third costa, rather oblique inwards, very slender and weak, in cell forming a rather thick, less oblique, conspicuous mark, behind cell still slightly thicker, running vertically to hindmargin at one-fifth, interrupted by SM<sup>2</sup>, then narrowing; median area very slightly darkened, especially at its edges; distal boundary of this area from costa just proximally to two-thirds, at first parallel with antemedian, but slightly more bent outwards or approaching

\* Probably at SM<sup>2</sup>; I have no material for dissection.

$R^2$ , somewhat angled at  $R^3$ , thence very slightly incurved, reaching hindmargin just beyond two-thirds; faint at costa and between radials, otherwise conspicuous, its distal half gradually widening in middle; subterminal line very slender and inconspicuous, only whitish in anterior part, where it is rather nearer to postmedian line than to termen; about  $R^1$  it is somewhat curved outwards, but from this point it is only represented by some faintly grey shading.—*Hindwing* much paler ochreous, darkening very slightly distally; unmarked.

Forewing beneath considerably paler than above, with only the feeblest indication of the upperside markings; hindwing beneath scarcely so pale as above; a darker, very slightly incurved, diffuse line from abdominal margin to  $R^3$  just beyond cell, here angled, becoming somewhat oblique inwards, but soon fading out; a weaker, but more complete, curved subterminal dark line.

Goodenough Island, 2500–4000 ft., May 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Very near *ruptistriga* Warr., but without white on face, thorax and abdomen, the lines rather less broken, posteriorly thicker and falling vertically (in that species strongly obliquely) on hindmargin.

### 75. *Sterrhochaeta argyrastrape* sp. nov.

♀, 31 mm. Face fulvous, mixed with red. Palpus nearly three times diameter of eye; fulvous, the outer side (except the small third joint) strongly mixed with red. Vertex mostly red, mixed with fulvous posteriorly. Antenna pale yellowish. Thorax concolorous with forewing, metathorax with an elongate silver spot. Abdomen narrowly pale at ends of segments and with a pale stripe on side except towards anal end; ovipositor prominent.

Forewing fulvous, strongly shaded with red-brown, and with some fine black irroration, which becomes strong as an edging to the silvery markings and a cloud behind  $M$  and  $M^1$  between the median and postmedian lines; some not very conspicuous silvery interneural dashes in proximal half of wing; lines silver-white, extremely tortuous and angular, in places rather thick, but irregular, interrupted with black in crossing some of the veins; autemedian extremely angled outward anteriorly; median arising from a comma-shaped spot, angled outward at  $M$ , strongly oblique inward at hindmargin; postmedian strongly zigzag in its middle (first outward, then inward); subterminal very acutely dentate, thick between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ; a silvery comma at apex; fringe proximally unmarked, distally clear fulvous with blackish spots.—*Hindwing* much paler fulvous, almost unmarked.

Forewing beneath with the principal silvery markings indicated; hindwing frosted with shiny pale-blush scales, a dark cell-spot and two dark transverse lines in distal part.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000–7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Larger, etc., than *S. fulgurata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 94), lines of forewing far more irregular.

### 76. *Spectrobasis impectinata* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 26–31 mm. Face olivaceous. Palpus ochreous on innerside and at ends of joints, otherwise much mixed with blackish. Vertex blackish in middle, narrowly ochreous at each side. Antennal shaft heavily irrorated with black,

merely serrate, with slender paired fascicles of cilia. Thorax and abdomen ochreous, mixed with blackish; tegulae green.

*Forewing* pale ochreous, clouded nearly all over with greyish fuscous; costal edge blackened at base and in irregular elongate spots farther out, otherwise remaining of the ground-colour, which also shows very slightly as a bent postmedian line and the costal commencement of a dentate subterminal, followed by a subapical costal patch; a light green anterior patch close to base, continued for a little way as a subcostal streak; a small black cell-spot; fringe at base rufescent or fuscous, throughout heavily dark-chequered.—*Hindwing* still more uniformly clouded, only with scarcely noticeably paler band in middle and again at termen; fringe chequered, sometimes infuscated almost throughout.

*Forewing* beneath smoky, darkening near costa; terminal region rufous or fuscons; costal margin at base blackish, then with a broad, narrowing ochreous patch, distally rufous, the veins sometimes remaining ochreous; an oblique whitish streak from apex and a shorter one from costa near it (both almost obliterated in dark examples by fuscous clouding). *Hindwing* beneath predominantly rufous mixed with blackish fuscons; an ill-defined pale antemedian band, at least in inner-marginal region; the beginning of a similar postmedian band at inner margin; a much interrupted pale subterminal line, chiefly indicated as anterior spots and a sinuous streak from tornus.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type (February) in coll. Tring Mus.

Forms a new section of the genus, all the hitherto known species (*Nov. Zool.* xiii., xiv.) having strongly pectinate ♂ antennae; otherwise curiously similar to *maligna* Warr. (xiv. 149; for "2 ♀♀" read "2 ♂♂").

#### 77. *Anapalta aurifera circumfumata* subsp. nov.

♀, 49 mm. Larger than *aurifera aurifera* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 373), further distinguished as follows:

*Forewing* with the green markings in central fascia reduced to a longitudinal streak on M and a single, much interrupted transverse line; fuscous blotches in distal area larger, a strong one occupying more of radial area.—*Hindwing* with costa narrowly, apex more broadly and most of cell infuscated.—*Forewing* beneath with yellow much reduced, but with a small pale yellowish spot at apex and another at termen between R<sup>3</sup> and M<sup>1</sup>; *hindwing* with **broad** fuscous distal border and a curved postmedian series of fuscous vein-dots.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 78. *Xanthorhoe succerasina* sp. nov.

♀, 48 mm. Intermediate between *X. cerasina* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 104, t. 10, f. 5) and *interrupta* Warr. (*loc. cit.* 105, f. 10). Larger than either.

*Forewing* with median band of more uniform breadth throughout, without the strong subcostal indentation proximally of *cerasina* or the distal protuberance of *interrupta* and scarcely narrowed posteriorly to M<sup>2</sup>; the space distally to this band more broadly and more decidedly pale than in *interrupta*, less broadly than in *cerasina*, with a slight pink tinge; a dentate subterminal line much better developed than in either of the allies.—*Hindwing* also intermediate, all the four outer lines distinct at abdominal margin, the proximal pair of them traceable across wing.

Underside nearly as in the allies, the pale line just beyond the cell-spot less curved anteriorly.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

79. *Cataclysme plurilinearia murina* subsp. nov.

♂, 39-42 mm. Much darker than *plurilinearia plurilinearia* Leech, drab-grey, finely and closely irrorated with mouse-grey, quite without the yellow shadings of the name-typical form.

Vrianatong, Tibet. 11 ♂♂ in coll. L. B. Prout.

SUBFAM. GEOMETRINAE

80. *Aplochlora eucosmeta* sp. nov.

♀, 32 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings.

Forewing broad, stalk of  $SC^{1-2}$  arising from that of  $SC^{3-5}$  near its base, anastomosing with C,  $SC^2$  afterwards anastomosing rather strongly with  $SC^{3-4}$ ; dirty pale olive-green, not glossy, with coarse but sparse and irregular irroration of dull dark reddish (anteriorly more blackish); a rather large blackish, slightly red-mixed cell-spot; two spots at just beyond two-thirds wing-length, formed of conglomerated irroration, one before and the other behind  $R^3$ ; terminal spots blackish, only the anterior three or four present, the first the largest.—Hindwing with cell-dot smaller, postmedian spots best developed **anteriorly** (before and behind  $SC^5$ ).

Both wings beneath pale ochre-yellow to beyond middle, then vaguely fleshy-tinged; discal dots present; forewing in addition with large roundish grey blotch near tornus, from  $M^2$  to hindmargin.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., February 1911 Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Forewing broader, termen less oblique, than in *subflava* Warr. (Nov. Zool. iii. 392, x. 383), hindwing with abdominal margin relatively a good deal less elongate, discal dot of forewing larger, coloration both above and beneath more variegated. Agrees with that species in having  $SC^1$  arising out of stalk of  $SC^{3-5}$ .

81. *Plutodes drepanephora* sp. nov.

♂, 32 mm. Face and palpus orange-yellow. Vertex and base of antennal shaft paler yellow. Thorax light yellow in front; upperside of body otherwise mixed with orange and slightly with violaceous.

Forewing yellow, becoming orange-yellow distally, except at hindmargin; a slightly irregular silvery line along M from base to nearly 4 mm., then forming an almost semicircular forward curve, its distal end running along  $DC^3$ ; a very oblique silvery line from about two-fifths hindmargin to  $M^2$ ; a proximally convex silvery line from  $SC^4$  about 3 mm. from apex to hindmargin at nearly three-fourths, its anterior part broken into an irregular streak and two dots; a curved silvery line close to termen, from  $SC^4$  to fold, interrupted at the veins; the space between the proximal two silvery lines (and to base) wholly, that between the distal two proximally, weakly suffused with violet-grey.—Hindwing similarly colored, close to base violaceous, the proximal silvery lines almost entirely obsolete, the hindmarginal traceable in places, particularly as a spot beyond middle of abdominal margin;

abdominal margin proximally to this spot tinged with orange; distal area nearly as on forewing, but with the first silvery line almost straight, scarcely at all interrupted.

Underside almost unicolorous, markings of distal half very feebly indicated.

♀ slightly larger, the violet-grey shades stronger.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, np to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 82. *Heterolocha citrina* sp. nov.

♂, 35 mm. Face purplish fuscous. Palpus dark fuscous above, orange-yellow beneath. Thorax, abdomen, and legs yellow; fore and middle legs marked with blackish fuscous, hindleg with reddish.

Forewing with costa arched, apex rather sharp but not produced; pale lemon-yellow, with scattered minute greyish strigulae, especially in distal area; costa suffused with vinaceous at base, minutely dotted with blackish grey throughout; lines vinaceous; first feeble, except as a rather large costal spot at almost one-fourth; deeply excurred in cell and less deeply in submedian area; cell-mark narrow, vinaceous; outer line thick, running obliquely and straight from apex to  $R^3$ , very feebly incurved in posterior half, reaching hindmargin beyond three-fourths; accompanied proximally by disconnected blackish marks between the veins, the first four lunulate and strong, the others very small or obsolescent; a vinaceous terminal line; fringe deeper yellow, with an oblique purple spot at apex.—Hindwing more whitish, except in abdominal region and posterior half of distal area; a postmedian band, more purple than that of forewing, tapering from three-fourths abdominal margin to  $R^3$ , anteriorly obsolete; a blackish grey proximal edging to this band; vague indications of a cell-mark; terminal line thicker and more diffuse than on forewing.

Underside with strigulation much stronger, dark purplish; markings coloured as on hindwing above; base of forewing suffused; band of hindwing complete; an elongate cell-mark well developed on both wings.

Vrianatong, Tibet. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

### *Euctenostega* gen. nov.

Face smooth. Palpus rather short, second joint shortly rough-scaled, third joint smooth, exposed, moderate. Tongue present. Antenna in both sexes bipectinate to beyond two-thirds, the branches long in the ♂, moderate in the ♀. Hindtibia in ♂ dilated; all spurs present. Forewing rather broad, apex moderate, termen smooth, curved, oblique; cell short, DC somewhat curved;  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident, free, arising from cell,  $SC^{3-5}$  normal,  $R^2$  connate or stalked with  $R^1$ ,  $M^1$  approximated to  $R^3$ . Hindwing with termen rounded; cell short; C approximated to SC shortly near base, rapidly diverging,  $SC^2$  just separate from  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  wanting,  $M^1$  just separate from  $R^3$ .

Type of the genus: *Euctenostega hypsicyma* sp. nov.

Already three or four genera of the *Stegania* group are known in which  $R^2$  of the forewing arises with or close to  $R^1$ , but the new species cannot be referred to any of them. From the African *Xenostega* Warr. (= *Pseudocrocinis* Swinh. nov. syn.), which shares with it the pectinate antennae, it differs in the longer third joint of palpus, shorter cells, and in the point of origin of  $SC^{1-2}$  of the forewing.

83. *Euctenostega hypsicyma* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 23–24 mm. Face and palpus red-brown, pale ochreous below. Vertex pale ochreous, spotted with red-brown. Thorax and abdomen the same above, mostly pale beneath.

*Forewing* pale ochreous, becoming deeper and brighter distally and in part along costal margin; densely though rather irregularly irrorated with red-brown, leaving free (or almost free) four narrow, ill-defined, very sinuous pale stripes, the first (and worst-defined) close to base, the antemedian with strong distal bends at SC, M and SM<sup>2</sup> and deep inward curves between, the postmedian following a similar course, the subterminal with an additional inward tooth on M<sup>1</sup>; ochreous remnants also at termen; fringe chequered, the red-brown spots being between the veins. — *Hindwing* similar.

Underside similarly but rather less strongly marked.

Sarawak: Matang Road, February 16–19, 1910. Type in coll. Brit. Mus., paratypes in coll. Sarawak Mus. et coll. L. B. Prout.

84. *Zamarada lepidota* sp. nov.

♂, 34 mm. Head blackish, somewhat mixed with deep red scales; lower extremity of face and third joint of palpus pale. Antennal pectinations not very long. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, the abdomen with slight indications of lighter and darker dorsal spots. Hindtibia strongly dilated, with hair-pencil, terminal spurs short; hindtarsus short.

*Forewing* with termen slightly more oblique than in most of the genns, the scaling much more uniform, proximal part scarcely hyaline, in some lights with violet reflections; light ochreous brown from base to nearly two-thirds, distally rather more purplish, the two colours not at all sharply differentiated; between SC and C more purplish, spotted with blackish, extreme costal edge blackish; a small, pale-pupilled discal ring; extremely faint indications of a postmedian line of dots or spots from beyond two-thirds costa to almost two-thirds hindmargin; a terminal row of interneural black dots; fringe light ochreous brown, slightly paler in distal half. — *Hindwing* with inner margin relatively rather long; as forewing.

Underside proximally rather paler, the discal marks narrower, that of hindwing almost linear; distal area much darker, purplish fuscous, with no indication of postmedian spots nor of terminal dots.

Sarawak: Matang Road, November 10, 1909, March 27, 1911; Banting, May 21, 1909. Type in coll. Brit. Mus., paratypes in coll. Sarawak Mus. et coll. L. B. Prout.

Apparently related to "*Lomographa*" *tenebrosa* Swinh., *Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1902, p. 605; if so, the ♀ antenna is simple and the two should form a new section of the genus.

*Eurychoria* gen. nov.

Face slightly oblique, with appressed scales. Palpus shortish, second joint shortly rough-scaled below, third joint small. Antenna in ♂ pointed at extremity, pubescent, each joint with a pair of short, very slender bristles. Pectus and femora hairy. Hindtibia in ♀ not dilated; all spurs well developed. Abdomen in ♂ long and slender, smooth-scaled; genitalia and anal tuft strongly developed. Forewing

with apex slightly pointed, termen smooth, rather oblique, not very long; fovea wanting; cell more than one-half,  $DC^3$  in ♂ deeply inangled;  $SC^1$  anastomosing slightly or connected with C,  $SC^2$  from stalk of  $SC^{3-5}$ , anastomosing at a point or very shortly with  $SC^1$  and then with  $SC^{3-4}$ ,  $R^2$  from before middle of DC,  $M^1$  remote from  $R^3$ . Hindwing with costa slightly arched, termen smooth, convex, tornus well expressed; cell about one-half,  $DC^3$  oblique; C rather shortly approximated to cell near base, rapidly diverging,  $SC^2$  separate,  $R^2$  wanting,  $M^1$  widely separate.

Type of the genus: *Eurychoria oenoptila* sp. nov.

Near the South American *Oenoptila* Warr.; differing in position of  $R^2$  and in the ♂ DC and subcostal venation, which is sometimes very remarkable, the first areole formed by the subcostal anastomoses being very broad; the stalk of  $SC^{2-5}$  diverges very sharply from  $R^1$  and the distal areole is narrow.

### 85. *Eurychoria oenoptila* sp. nov.

Face dark red. Vertex and clavola snow-white; occiput deep red. Collar reddish. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings; anal tuft lighter.

*Forewing* reddish ochreous, more or less irrorated (in the type densely and almost uniformly throughout) with deeper, more purplish red; lines still darker, but very indistinct, their position made prominent by small white dots on the veins; their obverse sides minutely accompanied by blackish dots; antemedian at about 5 mm., gently curved; postmedian within 4 mm. of termen (thus nearer thereto than in *vulpina* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* ix. 369, in which it is 5 mm. from termen), very slightly curved basewards at costa and near hindmargin; a small black discal dot, closely followed by a nearly straight, not conspicuous median shade, which reaches hindmargin near the postmedian.—*Hindwing* without the antemedian line.

Underside dull ochreous, with coarse but not very strong grey dots and strigulae, discal dots present, lines and median shade weakly reproduced, without white dots. Very variable; the following are the most noteworthy aberrations:

ab. **sticticata** nov. Each wing with one or two bright clear ochreous spots between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; when only one is present it is proximal to the postmedian line; the second, when present, is distal thereto.

ab. **variegata** nov. Basal area (only for a very short distance on hindwing) and a large patch from median shade nearly to termen and from  $SC^5$  to  $M^2$  bright clear ochreous, cut longitudinally by a streak of reddish at  $R^2$  and transversely by a lunulate-dentate blackish postmedian line (less deeply dentate than that of *flavirupta* Warr.)

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000-7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, in coll. Tring Mus.

The peculiarities of the ♂ venation are in this species exaggerated:—SC of forewing bends away from C distally, the proximal areole being therefore very broad and four-sided;  $SC^2$  is connate or only very shortly stalked with  $SC^{3-5}$ , and arises steeply.

### 86. *Eurychoria flavirupta* (Warr.)

*Oenoptila flavirupta* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* x. 402 (1903).

This was described from a ♀, from Aroa River, British New Guinea. I have before me also a ♂ from Ninay Valley, Central Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, and a ♂ and two ♀♀ from Goodenough Island; similar to *vulpina* Warr.,

*Nov. Zool.* ix. 369 (which is perhaps also a *Eurychoria*, though I believe "*Peratostega*" *pallidicosta* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* x. 269, to be its ♂) but differing in the more ochreous underside; otherwise variable. One ♀ is identical with the Aroa River type, the other nearly unicolorous, with broad but weak grey transverse shades; the ♂ is almost as unicolorous above as *vulpina*.

### 87. *Trochistis felix* sp. nov.

♂, 33 mm. Extremely similar to the ♀ of *rufoliva* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 153), differing from that species in having the crown, antenna and upper extremity of face pale, abdomen without blackish admixture on posterior segments above (overlooked in Warren's description), anal tuft stronger. — *Forewing* with apex perhaps slightly blunter; the olive-grey parts slightly more yellowish, more extended than even in ♀ *rufoliva*, uninterrupted along costa, broader in median area and forming larger and more numerous spots in distal area; white discal spot smaller, red-ringed; the red lines rather more strongly bent. — *Hindwing* with similar increase in the pale olivaceous colouring; red lines better expressed, more bent; scattered bluish white scales, which appear in places on the red areas of *rufoliva*, are entirely wanting. — Underside slightly more reddish than in *rufoliva*, the submarginal grey shade on hindwing weaker.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 88. *Polycrasta ocellata* Warr.

♂ *Polyerasta ocellata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iii. 302 (1896).  
♀ *Petelia inconspicua* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* iii. 400 (1896).

This synonymy, in spite of strong sexual dimorphism, is indisputable; the forms regularly occur together and agree in all essentials. *Polycrasta ocellata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* ix. 369, also ♂, is presumably an aberration, at most a local race (Solomons). The species is distributed in New Guinea and its satellite islands and reaches North Australia.

### 89. *Eugnesia sciagraphica* sp. nov.

♂, 29–32 mm.; ♀, 36 mm. Extremely like *decolorata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* x. 383), but larger, slightly more yellowish, the greyish shades still weaker, first line of forewing and second of hindwing rather straighter, and differing markedly in the palpus. In *decolorata* the face has a dark red spot on each side, placed about the middle, the first joint of the palpus has a blackish spot on middle of outer side, the second joint is externally blackish except at base, the third joint almost wholly blackish. In *sciagraphica* the spots on face are more mixed with black (usually smaller), the first joint of palpus nearly as in *decolorata*, the outside of second joint only blackish in its middle, the third joint entirely light, except a few scales at base of upperside.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). 7 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

In addition to the differences noted above, the dark spots in outer area (behind  $R^3$  near second line and on  $R^1$  near termen) are more concise (and generally smaller) on forewing, obsolete on hindwing.

90. *Eugnesia correspondens papuensis* subsp. nov.

Apparently not separable specifically from *correspondens* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iv. 77), described from the Philippines, and I think only known from western localities in the Malayan Region, but duller coloured (light brownish rather than fulvous), the underside more strongly marked, especially in respect of a subterminal series of dark spots. The upperside of the forewing shows also two rather characteristic elongate cloudings distally to the postmedian line, the anterior (and longer) behind  $R^3$ , the posterior behind  $M^1$ ; the postmedian line of the hindwing is straight in the ♂, curved in the ♀.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

It is reasonable to expect that the three ♀♀ of *correspondens* recorded by Warren (*Nov. Zool.* x. 384) from the Upper Aroa River will prove to belong to this race or a similar one.

91. *Eugnesia polita* sp. nov.

♂♀, 27–31 mm. Face whitish, lower half marked with red on the sides. Palpus straw-yellowish, first and second joints mostly blood-red on outer side and beneath, extremities remaining pale. Vertex pale. Postorbital rim and collar mixed with red. Patagia tipped with red. Tegula red at base.

Forewing glossy pale straw-colour, with very sparse red-brown irroration; costal edge more or less mixed with reddish; a red-brown, generally blackish-mixed spot on SC near base; first line from costa at nearly 4 mm., reddish, rather thick but ill-defined, except at veins, where it projects basewards, thickens and deepens, and is accentuated by blackish proximal admixture; discal mark not large, somewhat crescentic, red mixed with blackish; postmedian line about 4 mm. from termen, similarly formed to antemedian, but with the projections in the opposite direction and with a marked proximal curve posteriorly to  $R^3$ ; usually a red, black-mixed spot distally to the postmedian between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; subterminal line indistinct, white or whitish, dentate, accompanied proximally by a reddish spot at costa and distally by one on  $R^3$ ; terminal dots sharp, red mixed with blackish, placed on the veins and extending on to base of fringe; veins in distal area sometimes strongly reddened. — Hindwing pale, finely and feebly irrorated, with very little marking; a minute discal dot; the beginning of a postmedian line at abdominal margin and usually interrupted traces of subterminal markings, never reaching costa.

Underside similarly marked, less shiny, forewing with base of costa more broadly red, hindwing rather less pale, its postmedian line sometimes reappearing at costa.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). 6 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

Very distinct in its smooth, polished appearance and weakly marked hindwing.

92. *Eugnesia lineata* ab. *cumulata* ab. nov.

Differs from typical *lineata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* i. 409, x. 384) in that the forewing has a large red-brown blotch in the central area, extending from the

hindmargin nearly to the discal dot and from the postmedian line more than half way to the antemedian, its proximal edge curved so that it narrows anteriorly.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek), together with the normal form.

93. **Eugnesia subapicata** sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 32–37 mm. Face very pale ochreous-brown, marked above with red-brown and with two large, partly confluent red-brown spots on lower part. Palpus whitish brown, becoming fuscous on the outside at end of first joint, greater part of second joint, and near base of third. Vertex mostly pale. Thorax and abdomen very pale ochreous brown, more or less irrorated with red-brown; a red-brown band across front of thorax, a large fuscous metathoracic spot and similar dorsal spots near base of abdomen and near anus.

Forewing very pale ochreous brown, irrorated with red-brown and very sparsely with blackish fuscous; costal margin red-brown, more strongly dotted with fuscous; lines broad, red-brown; antemedian from before one-third costa to beyond one-third hindmargin, forming two outward curves, with fuscous teeth proximally at  $M$  and  $SM^2$ ; postmedian from costa at five-sevenths, nearly straight or in posterior part slightly curved, distally with projecting red-brown teeth on the veins; discal dot rather large, black; an irregular red-brown patch distally to the postmedian line between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$ , sloping obliquely away from it and containing a blackish spot in each cellule; a large round terminal black spot at  $R^1$ , slightly cut with red-brown on the vein itself; two smaller blackish dots or dashes shortly before (proximal to) this, more widely separated by red-brown shading at the vein ( $R^1$ ); terminal line red-brown, with fuscous dots or spots at the vein-ends; fringe dark-marked opposite the veins.—Hindwing with discal dot rather smaller; postmedian line continued; midway between this and termen a small dark spot on radial fold and two more conspicuous internerval spots between  $M^1$  and  $SM^2$ ; terminal dots rather strong, in the teeth of the strongly crenulate margin.

Underside with the markings reproduced, lines of forewing fuscous, that of hindwing more slender than above.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Possibly a form of *sordidata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xiv. 165), somewhat analogous to *varians* ab. *melanospila* Warr. (loc. cit.).

94. **Syntaracta semipectinata** sp. nov.

♂, 34–35 mm. Very similar to *S. nigrellata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xiii. 136), differing as follows:

Rather smaller, antennal pectinations quite short, abdomen not or scarcely black-dotted, wings with rather brighter reddish-fulvous irroration and markings, all the dots and spots much reduced, the subterminal ones virtually wanting; postmedian line of hindwing straighter.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type and others in coll. Tring Mus.

A ♀ which may belong here is rather paler, with duller irroration and stronger black markings, thus even nearer to *nigrellata*.

95. **Syntaracta polynesia** sp. nov.

♂, 34 mm. ; ♀, 38 mm. Face ochreous, with a reddish band (sometimes interrupted) below middle. Palpus ochreous, each joint with a reddish spot or patch on the outer side, near the base. Antenna in ♂ with rather short pectinations. Crown ochreous, posteriorly mixed with red. Ends of patagia red, marked with black. Metathorax and abdomen with paired black dorsal spots, those of abdomen confluent, on first and second segment united into a large patch.

Forewing light bright ochreous, in ♂ sparsely, in ♀ more strongly irrorated with deep fulvous; costal margin strongly (distally more minutely) spotted with black; a conspicuous black spot on SC near base; lines thick, deep fulvous; antemedian at 4 mm., excurred in cell and in submedian area, marked on veins with black dots proximally; cell-dot rather large, black; postmedian line 5 or 6 mm. from termen, nearly straight, rather ill-defined proximally, with triangular projection between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , very slightly incurved posteriorly, marked distally by some black spots, especially between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  and at hindmargin; subterminal line indicated by some ill-defined fulvous proximal shading, on which stand confluent pairs of black spots at  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ - $M^1$  (very large) and hindmargin, the two former pairs accompanied (distally to the subterminal) by smaller pairs; terminal dots black, placed on ends of veins.—Hindwing with the lines continued, the black dots and spots much slighter, the only large ones being the two confluent subterminal pairs at  $R^3$ .

Under-surface similar, rather paler.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

96. **Nadagara tractata** sp. nov.

♂, 30 mm. Face ferruginous, at edges whitish. Palpus grey, mixed with ferruginous, tip whitish, first and second joints below, except at extremities, whitish. Vertex and antenna ferruginous, clavola whitish. Collar and front of thorax ferruginous. Thorax and abdomen otherwise pale grey, dorsally with a lilacine tinge.

Forewing pale lilacine grey, along costal edge and veins with a brownish tinge, throughout with sparse dark-grey irroration; first line obsolete; discal dot black; a not very distinct, very slightly curved light-brown postmedian line midway between this and termen, accentuated by black or blackish dots on its distal edge; terminal line black, very fine except between apex and  $SC^5$ , slightly interrupted at the veins, accompanied proximally by a very narrow ferruginous shade (line); fringe grey, with a whitish line at base and with slight dark spots opposite the veins.—Hindwing similar, without discal dot; postmedian line straight, scarcely beyond middle.

Forewing beneath dirty whitish, strongly shaded with light-brown except at hindmargin and distally to postmedian line; nearly throughout marked with coarse grey strigulae; discal mark strong, elongate; postmedian line itself obsolete, the dots distally to it strong; a blackish-grey apical shade and slighter tornal one. Hindwing similar, with much less brown suffusion, the dark apical shade slightly connected with the tornal by vague submarginal shading.

Rook Island, July 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Near *intractata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxiv. 1097), especially in colour;

postmedian line more as in *scitilineata* Walk. (*tom. cit.* 1094); underside different from both.

97. **Nadagara reprensata** sp. nov.

♂, 38 mm. Head and front of thorax coloured nearly as in the preceding; thorax and abdomen otherwise fawn-colour.

*Forewing* with termen crenulate anteriorly, merely waved posteriorly; pale fawn-colour, scarcely irrorated, the costal edge with some dark dots; principal veins darkened, browner; discal dot rather large, triangular, blackish; lines brown, somewhat inclining to ferruginous, narrowly pale-edged on their reverse sides, shading off into the ground-colour on their obverse; antemedian from one-fourth costa, very oblique outwards, acutely angled at cell-fold, oblique inwards and almost straight to beyond one-fourth hindmargin; postmedian from four-fifths costa, angled outwards on  $SC^5$ , then fairly straight to hindmargin proximally to two-thirds, its anterior part faintly crenulate; subterminal line whitish, indistinct, slightly receding from termen between radials, suddenly bent outwards at  $R^3$  and again more slightly behind  $M^2$ , very weakly dark-shaded proximally; terminal line weak, somewhat interrupted; fringe feebly spotted.—*Hindwing* similar, with costal margin pale; antemedian line wanting; cell-dot smaller, not triangular; postmedian line gently curved near costa, not crenulate.

Underside rather paler (especially hindwing), with fine short grey strigulae, except at posterior margin of forewing; forewing washed with ochreous in cell; both wings with black discal dot and fine, curved brown outer line, about 3.5 mm. from termen; terminal line darker than above; fringe rather more distinctly spotted.

Tosari, Java, January 5, 1910 (E. A. Cockayne). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, presented by the discoverer.

Near *comprensata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxiv. 1095).

98. **Chiasmia (?) phoeba** sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm.; ♀, 30–33 mm. Head pale straw-colour, the face with a red-brown spot at each side—in the ♂ more extended red-brown. Palpus whitish at base, otherwise ochreous mixed with red-brown. Antennal shaft with some brownish or fuscous dots; ciliation in ♂ at least as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax and abdomen whitish straw-colour, the latter with single dark dorsal spots (weak in one ♀). Hindtibia in ♂ dilated, with hair-pencil.

*Forewing* rather long and narrow, termen strongly oblique, scarcely sinuous; very pale glossy straw-colour, with scattered coarse brown irroration, the veins more or less strongly ochreous-brownish; lines ochreous-brownish or slightly ferruginous, variable in strength, in the ♂ type (which, however, is slightly rubbed) chiefly indicated as antemedian and postmedian vein-dots, in the ♀ complete; antemedian curved, from one-fourth costa (or proximally thereto) to before one-third hindmargin; median fine and slight, curving round or almost crossing the large fuscous oval or roundish cell-spot, which contains some light violet-grey scales; postmedian very slightly nearer to cell-spot than to termen, almost parallel with the latter except anteriorly, where it makes a slight curve proximad; accompanied distally by a slight ferruginous shade; position of subterminal line indicated by interneural black dots, the costal and subcostal rather large and strong, the rest smaller, in part obsolescent; terminal line not strong, interrupted.—*Hindwing*

with termen quite feebly crenulate; rather whiter than forewing; a very small grey discal dot; the beginning of a fine median line at inner margin; a thick (or double and partly confluent) postmedian from inner margin about to  $M^1$ , becoming obsolete; conspicuous subterminal dots before and behind  $M^2$ , rest of series entirely obsolete.

Forewing beneath with the cell-spot reproduced, markings otherwise weak except at costa; hindwing nearly as above, markings traceable at costa.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January—February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Ms.

Akin to "*Chiasmia*" *papuensis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 179), but larger, slightly narrower, termen of both wings rather less irregular, irroration much slighter. Even further from typical *Chiasmia* (*clathrata* L.) in shape and facies than Warren's species.

99. *Chiasmia* (?) *subcostistriga* sp. nov.

♂, 29 mm. Face and palpus pale brown, mixed with ferruginous. Palpus longish. Vertex whitish; occiput pale brown, mixed with ferruginous. Thorax above pale brown, mixed with ferruginous, across the middle dark purple-fuscous. Abdomen strongly mixed with ferruginous on sides and on fourth sternite. Legs pale, irrorated with ferruginous.

*Forewing* with termen elbowed at  $M^1$ , oblique behind; very feebly subconcave between radials and behind  $M^2$ ; very pale wood-brown, with irregular ferruginous irroration; a purple-fuscous subcostal streak from base to apex; first line ferruginous, narrowly pale-edged proximally, straight from subcostal streak 3 mm. from base to hindmargin at beyond 3 mm.; a ferruginous shade in cell near the cell-spot, emitting a straight median line which meets the first line at hindmargin; cell-spot somewhat elongate, its posterior extremity followed by a slight ferruginous shade between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$ ; postmedian line ferruginous, tinged with fuscous, narrowly pale-edged distally; slightly sinuous from the subcostal streak before two-thirds to hindmargin beyond two-thirds; area between postmedian and subterminal lines shaded with ferruginous, interrupted from  $R^3$  to  $M^2$  by a purple-fuscous cloud which extends nearly to termen; subterminal line white between  $SC^5$  and  $R^3$ , with two dark dots distally; a slight dark proximal edging; terminal line deep ferruginous; base of fringe ferruginous.—*Hindwing* with termen bulged at medians, here with two small teeth; very slightly concave between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; pale wood-brown, becoming whitish at costa and in submedian area; a thick ferruginous antemedian line from hindmargin to  $M$  beyond origin of  $M^2$ ; postmedian line feeble and curved anteriorly, straighter from  $R^1$  to fold, thickening, rather oblique inward to near abdominal margin, forming a thick, outwardly oblique spot at the margin; a terminal shade of purple-fuscous anteriorly, becoming ferruginous-mixed between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$ , emitting a ferruginous line from  $M^2$  to tornus; terminal line and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath less clouded, posterior part almost entirely pale; subcostal streak almost obsolete, but very dark from subterminal line to apex; cell-mark strong; lines present, reaching costa in strong proximal curves. Hindwing beneath mixed with white in proximal part as well as in submedian area; a strong cell-dot; curved antemedian and postmedian lines, thickest posteriorly; a vague line close beyond the postmedian; three blackish subterminal spots between the veins in anterior half of wing.

Kumnsi River, N.E. British New Guinea, low level, August 1907 (A. S. Meek).  
Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Shape nearly as in "*Chiasmia*" *papuensis* Warr., slightly exaggerated.

100. **Macaria connotata renotata** subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from the ♂ of the name-typical form from Trobriand Islands (Warren, *Nov. Zool.* iii. 304) in having the postmedian line of the forewing farther from the termen, not quite so sharply angled, narrowly pale-edged distally (thus more as in *connotata connotata* female), and in having a conspicuous black blotch surrounding the terminal excision (from  $SC^5$  to  $R^3$ ), the excision itself slightly deeper than in *connotata connotata*.

Goodenough Island (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

101. **Fascellina glaucifulgurea** sp. nov.

♂, 40 mm. Size, shape and structure nearly as in *chromataria* Walk. Antennal cilia longer (fully as long as diameter of shaft); hindwing slightly less produced at tornus. General coloration of upperside as in the darkest *chromataria* or still darker.

*Forewing* with the markings similar to those of *chromataria*, no trace of a pale discal spot, the triangular midecostal patch not very conspicuous; antemedian line in posterior half of wing better expressed, glaucous whitish, forming stronger and more rounded projections before and behind  $M^1$  and at fold, almost right-angled inward at  $M^2$ ; a fulgurated glaucous-whitish subterminal line from tornus about to  $M^2$ , then gradually fading out. — *Hindwing* with the postmedian line very distinct, the bilobed projection between  $R^3$  and  $M^2$  still longer, the fulgurated subterminal line conspicuous all across the wing, with the deepest indentations at the radial fold and between  $C$  and  $SC^2$ .

Both wings beneath darker than in *chromataria*, the postmedian dark band of the forewing tapering nearly to a point at hindmargin, more extended towards the termen anteriorly, its distal projection comparatively broad and flat at the end (occupying the space between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ), instead of ending in a point on  $SC^5$ .

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., March 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

102. **Fascellina tropaeosema** sp. nov. .

♂ ♀, 43–48 mm. Shape and coloration of *chromataria* Walk.; structure of the preceding.

*Forewing* with the subhyaline white mark narrowed, restricted to a streak along the proximal edge of  $DC^3$ , thus considerably longer transversely than longitudinally. — *Hindwing* almost as dark proximally as in middle; extreme inner margin and inner-marginal fringe brighter ochreous.

*Forewing* beneath with the central band formed about as in *glaucifulgurea*, an oblique dark half-band (or line) beyond it from hindmargin more noticeable; coloration lighter. *Hindwing* beneath bright orange-yellow, with a distinct, slightly enerved reddish line from midcosta to fold, sometimes accompanied distally at costa by a thicker, darker line, which diverges from it at  $SC^2$  and runs to a large dark spot (present even when the line itself is almost obsolete) between radial fold

and  $R^3$ ; subterminal line distinct, not obscured by dark shadings, more deeply crenulate than in *chromataria*.

Goodenough Island, May 1913 (A. S. Meek). Both sexes in coll. Tring Mus. The ♀, as in *chromataria*, is more reddish above than the ♂.

103. ***Sabaria\** *rosearia* *colorata* subsp. nov.**

♂, 35–36 mm. Larger than *rosearia* *rosearia* Leech, from E. China and Formosa, termen of forewing on an average rather less bent in middle, the liver-brown ground-colour much brighter, decidedly inclining to carmine, the olive-yellow postmedian line thick, forming a long but gentle inward curve between  $R^2$  and  $SM^2$ .

Vrianatong, Tibet, 3 ♂♂ in coll. L. B. Prout.

Sometimes the postmedian line is widened anteriorly, almost reaching apex, thus recalling *pulchra* Wileman (*Ent.* xlvii. 291).

104. ***Pseudomiza* *ctenogyna* sp. nov.**

♀, 43–45 mm. Face ochreous, mixed with reddish. Palpus deep ochreous, third joint distinct. Vertex and antennal shaft concolorous with wings, occiput redder; the antenna bipectinate, with quite short branches. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings.

Forewing with costa arched distally, apex pointed, termen nearly straight, slightly inclining to concavity in anterior part and convexity in posterior;  $SC^{1-2}$  long-stalked, their stalk connected by a short bar with C,  $R^2$  appreciably before middle of DC; flesh-colour, more ochreous at costal margin, costal edge dotted with grey; a weak linear grey cell-mark; a ferruginous brown line, somewhat grey-shaded distally, from termen almost at apex to hindmargin little beyond middle; fringe ferruginous.—Hindwing with apex well marked, hinder angle almost rectangular, termen only weakly convex; concolorous with forewing, the oblique line continued to middle of abdominal margin; fringe ferruginous.

Underside orange ochreous, with sparse grey irroration, forewing showing traces of the cell-mark and with five vein-dots ( $R^1$  to  $M^2$ ) indicating the postmedian line; hindwing unmarked.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). 4 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

On account of the pectinate ♀ antenna will form a new section of *Pseudomiza* (= *Heteromiza* Warr.), if it be truly referable to this rather weakly grounded genus.

***Cholomiza* gen. nov.**

Build robust. Face somewhat protuberant, sloping, with moderately appressed scales. Eye naked. Palpus moderate, rather stout, second joint with moderately appressed scales, third joint moderate. Tongue developed. Antenna fairly long, in ♂ subdentate, with strong but not long fascicles of cilia. Pectus and femora hairy. Hindtibia with terminal spurs only; in the ♂ of the type species extraordinarily short (less than one-half femur), clothed with very long hair.

Forewing with apex rather acute, termen oblique, almost straight;  $SC^1$  short-

\* *Sabaria* Walk., *List Lep. Ins.* xxi. 492 = *Osicerda* Walk., *op. cit.* xxiv. 1083 = *Prionia* Guen., *Spec. Gén. Lép.* ix. 143, nec *Hb.*; all founded on forms of the variable *rondelaria* F.

stalked with  $SC^2$ , anastomosing with C,  $SC^{3-5}$  stalked from well before end of cell,  $R^2$  from scarcely before middle of DC,  $M^1$  separate from  $R^3$ .—*Hindwing* relatively rather small, both angles well expressed, termen smooth, little convex; C approximated to SC to nearly one-half cell, rapidly diverging,  $SC^2$  well separate from  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  wanting,  $M^1$  separate from  $R^3$ .

Type of the genus: *Cholomiza tanypus* sp. nov.

Here belongs also *bimaculata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 188, as *Mimomiza*), in which, however, the ♂ hindleg is of normal proportions and the ♂ antenna subpectinate, the stout, pointed pectinations being fully as long as diameter of shaft.

#### 105. *Cholomiza tanypus* sp. nov.

♂, 44–45 mm. Similar to *bimaculata* Warr., differing in the ♂ antenna and hindtibia, extremely short hindtibial spurs (especially the outer), extraordinarily long first hindtarsal joint, and in the following particulars: Head less reddish, being very strongly mixed with lilacine grey; thorax posteriorly with a single dark spot in place of pair of small dots; abdomen less mixed with red.

*Forewing* with termen not slightly sinuate behind apex; blotch larger, reaching the antemedian line and confluent with the cell-spot; cell-spot smaller; both these less reddish, being very strongly mixed, except at margins, with lilacine grey; oblique line from apex slightly curved, more broken into spots.—*Hindwing* with the lines more broken into spots.

Underside with similar differences, all the markings more purple than reddish.

In ab. *praeflava* ab. nov. the blotches are wanting, as in the ab. of *bimaculata* of the same name.\*

Upper Setekwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, 2000–3000 ft., August 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 106. *Idiodes tenuicorpus* nom. nov.

*Idiodes primaria* Meyr., *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* (2) vi. 642 (1892) (nec Walk.).

Walker's type of *primaria* (*List Lep. Ins.* xxvi. 1610, as *Acidalia*), which is in the British Museum collection, belongs to the robust species comprehensively treated by Meyrick as *apicata* Guen. I am not at the moment in a position to revise the latter thoroughly, but the comparatively slenderly built species misidentified by Meyrick as *primaria* requires a new name. In both the examples which I have examined,  $SC^2$  is exactly connate with  $SC^{3-5}$  and anastomoses strongly with  $SC^1$ , subsequently more shortly with  $SC^{3-4}$ .

#### 107. *Tolmera exuberans* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 35–43 mm. Head ochreous, palpus marked with ferruginous (sometimes with fuscous) on outer side. Antenna in ♀ pectinate. Collar and thorax partly ferruginous, tegula with a large blackish spot. Abdomen as hindwing.

*Forewing* pale ochreous, marked (especially at veins and proximally to the black markings) with ferruginous and distally to the black markings with white;

\* For the sake of uniformity I have followed Warren in making the blotched form the type, though it would have seemed more natural to consider it the aberration in both species.

a black costal spot at base and a subcostal dot between  $M$  and  $SM^2$ ; an antemedian row of three spots, the first large, at almost one-third costa, second small, on  $M$  nearer the base, third large, between  $M$  and  $SM^2$ , again nearer the base; an elongate subtriangular spot close to hindmargin between this and postmedian band; postmedian little beyond middle of wing, very irregular, anteriorly narrow, at nearly two-thirds costa, the rest mostly thicker, shaped roughly like a sea-horse, the head pointing inwards in cell, the body strongly curving inwards behind cell, a tail projecting outwards to just across  $SM^2$ ; a subterminal band consisting of long spots or thick wedges, confluent posteriorly, but broadly interrupted at  $R^1$  and slightly (or almost) at  $R^3$ ; a large spot at termen between  $SC^5$  and  $R^2$ ; a row of large black terminal dots between the veins. — *Hindwing* grey-whitish with a slight ochreous admixture; a dark grey discal dot; very feeble indications of a postmedian line (or teeth on the veins), especially at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; a subterminal spot on radial fold and a smaller between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ .

Both wings beneath pale, with dark discal dot; forewing with the dark markings feebly reproduced; hindwing anteriorly and distally to cell with some dark irroration.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 108. *Tolmera niveibasalis* sp. nov.

♂, 43 mm. Head pale ochreous brown, palpus marked with fulvous on outer side. Antennal shaft and legs pale, irregularly spotted and blotched with fuscous. Thorax concolorous with forewing; abdomen paler.

*Forewing* pale ochreous brown, shaded with redder scales and coarsely but sparingly dusted with fuscous; costal edge strigulated with fuscous, except at origin of lines; a snowy white spot at base, larger and more triangular than in *albibasalis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 404, xiii. 152); basal area otherwise a good deal clouded with fuscous, fovea strong, pale; first pale line from costa at 4 mm., nearly straight and thick to middle (not angled on  $SC$ ), thence recurved and sinuous, narrowly reaching hindmargin at 3.5 mm.; followed by blackish line thickening to large spot costally; median area clouded with fuscous except in proximal part, containing the usual large blackish cell-spot; postmedian pale line at nearly two-thirds, strongly bicurved (S-shaped), preceded by blackish line which thickens a little to costa; distal area with irregular fuscous clouding, an apical patch distinctly clearer, four irregular large dark spots in middle of area—at costa, radials, between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$  and between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; a small terminal cloud between  $SC^5$  and  $R^3$ , its anterior edge oblique; subtriangular black terminal spots between the veins; fringe pale, spotted with fuscous at vein-ends.

*Hindwing* paler, more fleshy, with rather large dark cell-spot; a curved postmedian line, parallel with and 3–4 mm. from termen as far as  $M^2$ , then approaching tornus and becoming weaker.

Underside of hindwing brighter, more heavily marked, of forewing more weakly marked, especially posterior half; a line from costa following the postmedian.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). 3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

Larger than *albibasalis* Warr., brighter, antemedian line not angled on  $SC$ , postmedian nearer termen, etc.

109. *Tolmera ecstatica* sp. nov.

♀, 42-45 mm. Face pale ochreous, spotted with fuscous; palpus mostly fuscous. Crown and front of thorax pale ochreous mixed with ferruginous. Antennal shaft pale ochreous, with scattered fuscous spots; pectinations well developed. Tegulae mixed with ferruginous and fuscous. Pectus and legs mostly dull fuscous, legs at extremities of joints pale. Abdomen dull fuscous, anterior segments pale above.

*Forewing* with termen rather more oblique than in typical *Tolmera*;  $SC^1$  anastomosing at point or connected by short bar with  $C$ ; glossy deep fuscous, at hindmargin mixed with pale ochreous, the veins in part ( $R^1$ ,  $M$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $M^1$ , the proximal half of  $M^2$ ,  $SC^2$  except at base, and the distal extremity of  $SC^5$ ,  $R^2$  and  $M^2$ ) white or whitish; a white spot at base; antemedian and postmedian lines double, the obverse elements pale ochreous, the reverse pure white, a slender dividing-line of the ground-colour; antemedian from two-sevenths costa, nearly vertical to  $SM^2$ , then sharply bent basewards; postmedian from before two-thirds costa, nearly as oblique as termen to  $R^3$  or  $M^1$ , then forming an irregular, shallow sinus inwards; subterminal line pure white, forming a large V-shaped indentation from before  $R^3$  to behind  $M^1$ , close to termen a pale ochreous line from  $R^3$  to  $M^2$ ; fringe pale ochreous, with a fine white line at base. — *Hindwing* dull fuscous, with an ill-defined whitish postmedian line, which bends outward at abdominal margin; very faint traces of a pale subterminal line; fringe pale ochreous, mixed (except a slender line at base) with fuscous.

Both wings beneath dull fuscous; forewing with the pale lines faintly reproduced, all in pale ochreous; more distinct costal spots at their origin; hindwing with the postmedian line even weaker than above.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January—February 1911. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

110. *Cleora hoplogaster* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 36 mm. Head ochreous, with some blackish admixture (occasionally feeble), the palpus rather short, with rather long projecting, mostly blackish, hair-scales beneath. Antennal shaft ochreous and blackish in irregular alternations; pectinations in ♂ rather long. Thorax above blackish, with ochreous spots. Abdomen above whitish, somewhat mixed with ochreous and ferruginous, and with spots and belts of purple fuscous; beneath in ♂ somewhat tufted and with a strong horny process arising apparently from the fifth sternite and running almost in the plane of the abdomen, clothed above with projecting hair, beneath with shorter hair. Legs fuscous above, spotted with ochreous at ends of joints; hindtibia in ♂ with strong ochreous hair-pencil.

*Forewing* with termen smooth;  $SC^1$  and  $SC^2$  free; fovea in ♂ developed; rather smooth-scaled, very variegated, the prevailing impression being of bright ferruginous varied with deep fuscous; basal area largely fuscous, bounded by a thick whitish-ochreous line from costa just beyond one-fifth, acutely angled outwards in cell, then oblique inwards, ending in a rather more oblique white mark beyond one-fifth hindmargin; median area broad, a fuscous costal spot at each boundary, otherwise fuscous strigulated or mixed with pale ochreous, the veins broadly ferruginous; sometimes a broad, strongly angled, dark median shade; cell-spot large, beyond middle of wing; postmedian line obtusely angled between

medians, becoming oblique inwards; pale ochreons, at hindmargin whitish; accompanied proximally by white interneural spots; distal area ferruginous, mixed (especially near termen) with pale ochreous, costa as in central area, subterminal line slender, interrupted, white, with large fuscous blotches proximally at each margin and between radials and a smaller one distally between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ; a white or whitish streak projects from the subterminal proximally between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ; a pale ochreous apical mark between  $SC^4$  and  $SC^5$ ; termen with thick blackish lunules; fringe fuscous, with subtriangular ochreous marks opposite the lunules.—*Hindwing* with termen waved, scarcely subcrenulate; dirty ochreous whitish, weakly irrorated with purplish fuscous; a cell-spot, sinnous postmedian line and terminal lunules; fringe more ochreous-tinged, weakly spotted with fuscous opposite the veins.

Underside pale ochreons, irrorated (the forewing for the most part suffused) with purplish fuscous; cell-spots and terminal lunules well developed; postmedian line of both wings as above, that of hindwing accompanied distally by a faint pale line.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

General aspect and scheme of coloration of *curvilinea* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 147, described from the ♀ as a *Paralcis*), possibly even a local modification of it, but brighter, the subterminal line whiter, not thickened at costa but with more distinct proximal projection before  $R^1$ . In a systematic revision of the genera *Boarmia* and *Cleora* (= *Alcis*) it will require a new section, if not a new genus.

### 111. *Cleora fenestrata* sp. nov.

♂, 30 mm. Face cream-colour, upper part brown. Palpus mostly dark, base and innerside partly pale. Vertex straw-colour, with slight dark spots. Antennal shaft dark, with straw-coloured spots; pectinations moderately long. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Hindtibia scarcely dilated.

Forewing not very broad, termen smooth, oblique;  $SC^1$  from cell, connected with C,  $SC^2$  free; fovea developed; glossy whitish straw-colour, slightly sprinkled (except in a few places, notably a patch distally to the cross-vein and one posteriorly to the origin of  $M^2$ ) with brown; veins tawny olive; some brown spots near base; lines brown; antemedian double, its proximal element thick, both angled outwards behind SC, then somewhat sinnous and oblique inwards; median line single, bending slightly inwards at SC, crossing cell near the elongate cell-mark, connected by dark shading with the proximal from M to  $SM^2$ , then oblique basewards; postmedian double, about 3 and 4 mm. from termen, slightly incurved after crossing  $R^3$  and angled outwards on  $SM^2$ ; pale subterminal line irregularly dark-edged proximally (except between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ ) and distally, the dark distal shading reaching termen between  $SC^5$  and  $R^3$  and again behind  $M^2$ ; termen with elongate internenral dark spots; fringe sharply chequered.—*Hindwing* with termen very feebly subcrenulate; dirty whitish, with less elongate cell-mark and three or four extremely feeble and interrupted lines distally hereto, scarcely traceable anteriorly to  $R^1$ ; fringe concolorous.

Forewing beneath more feebly marked than above. Hindwing beneath less white than above, with coarse irroration, slightly confluent into lines posteriorly,

wanting only along abdominal margin and more broadly behind cell ; fringe faintly chequered.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

112. **Cleora colorifera** sp. nov.

♂, 38 mm. Similar to *variegata* Moore (*Lep. Coll. Ath.* p. 240), antennal pectinations considerably longer, coloration much brighter ochraceous, inclining to bright ferruginous in parts, especially between postmedian and subterminal lines. — *Forewing* with  $SC^1$  and  $SC^2$  free (in *variegata* short-stalked), discal spot larger, subterminal line not whitish, thus scarcely indicated except by the dark proximal markings ; these are posteriorly more developed than in *variegata*, almost filling the space between postmedian and subterminal lines. — *Hindwing* also with subterminal line obsolescent. — Both wings beneath with the dark border better defined.

Penang, January—April 1899 (Curtis). Type in coll. Tring Mus. Paratype in coll. L. B. Prout, merely labelled "Straits Settlements."

The hindtibia is dilated, with strong hair-pencil. The fovea is very highly developed.

113. **Cleora cockaynei** sp. nov.

♀, 42 mm. Face strongly rough-scaled, deep fuscous. Palpus with second joint rough-scaled above and beneath, third joint moderate ; blackish fuscous, with a few pale ochreous scales. Antennal pectinations long, rather more lax than in *semiclarata* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxiv. 1029). Hindtibia not appreciably dilated, apparently without hair-pencil. Head and thorax dark fuscous (abdomen lost). Fore and middle legs mostly blackish, the fore femur pale beneath, tibia and ends of tarsal joints pale-spotted ; hindleg mixed pale and fuscous.

*Forewing* rather broad, termen oblique, very gently curved, somewhat waved ;  $SC^{1,2}$  short-stalked ; dark fuscous with some pale ochreous irroration ; costal edge with some pale ochreous dots and minute strigulae, the most conspicuous bounding the extremities of the antemedian and postmedian lines ; lines black, rather thick but not very conspicuous ; antemedian double, formed about as in *semiclarata* ; median scarcely expressed except in anterior part, where it makes a sharp angle close distally to the rather large but not sharply defined discal spot ; postmedian placed nearly as in *semiclarata*, but with its posterior part more incurved and more irregular ; subterminal pale line fine and interrupted, the pale patch between radial fold and  $M^1$  much less conspicuous than in most *semiclarata*, the blackish streaks in the rest of the distal area also inconspicuous ; terminal black spots large, accompanied at base of fringe by slight pale marks. — *Hindwing* with termen crenulate ; proximal two-thirds whitish, with some obscure grey clouding basally and with a rather large blackish discal spot ; a postmedian row of grey vein-dots ; distal area more tinged with ochreous and strongly powdered with fuscous ; terminal dots large.

*Forewing* beneath with fuscous suffusion except at hindmargin, the pale costal markings and distal patch between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  more developed than above ; discal spot blackish ; postmedian line indicated in anterior part only, by dark

vein-dots. Hindwing beneath nearly as above, or slightly more ochreous, the proximal part irrorated rather than suffused.

Tosari, Java (Tengger Crater), July 5, 1910 (E. A. Cockayne). Type in coll. L. B. Prout, kindly presented by the discoverer.

Larger and altogether darker than *semiclarata* Walk., which has hindtibia dilated,  $SC^1$  and  $SC^2$  of forewing separate, hindwing less strongly crenulate, with smaller cell-spot, etc.

114. *Cleora euphiles* sp. nov.

$\delta$ , 38 mm. Face brown, mixed with black; lower extremity grey. Palpus with third joint minute, concealed; strongly blackish-mixed on outer side. Antennal shaft pale grey; pectinated to almost four-fifths, the branches of moderate length. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings. Fore and middle legs and hindtarsus mostly darkened, except at extremities of joints; hindtibia dilated, with strong hair-pencil; hindtarsns short.

Forewing with termen waved; fovea well developed;  $SC^1$  shortly stalked with  $SC^2$ , anastomosing moderately with C; violet-grey, with minute dark irroration, the basal area, most of that between postmedian and subterminal lines and part of terminal area (about from  $R^2$  to  $M^2$ ) except at extreme margin strongly suffused with walnut-brown; antemedian line not very strong, from a darker mark at one-fourth costa, excurred in cell, then fairly direct to two-sevenths hindmargin; median line somewhat thickened and blackened costally, otherwise mostly walnut-brown, absorbing the cell-mark, excurred behind  $M^2$ , reaching hindmargin almost at middle; postmedian rather thick at costa and especially from about  $R^2$  onward, black, from two-thirds costa, slightly incurved at first, a little excurred about radials, rather deeply incurved between  $R^3$  and fold; a blackish admixture in the brown shade distally to the last-named curve; subterminal line chiefly indicated by a narrow dark shade proximally to it, weakly incurved between  $R^2$  and  $SM^2$ ; an ill-defined oblique dark marginal shade behind  $R^1$ ; terminal line and interneural dots weak: fringe violet-grey, very feebly spotted with brownish.—Hindwing with termen moderately crenulate; violet-grey, with a rather weak band of walnut-brown distally to the postmedian line and a still weaker distally to the subterminal; markings obsolete at costa; median line brown, weakly indicated, straightish, proximal to the cell-dot; cell-dot not very sharp; postmedian line black, close beyond cell-dot, scarcely incurved, rather oblique outwards at abdominal margin; subterminal line as on forewing.

Underside of a more isabelline tone, somewhat suffused with grey proximally (especially on forewing); costal margin ochreous, with fine black strigulation; both wings with moderate cell-spot and dark grey postmedian line, more distally placed than above, much straighter, darkened on the veins.

Vrianatong, Tibet. 2  $\delta$  in coll. L. B. Prout.

115. *Chogada compectinata* ab. *fasciata* ab. nov.

The slight dark shades which in typical *compectinata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 141) accompany the antemedian and postmedian lines on their reverse sides and also the proximal shading of the subterminal thickened and strongly blackened.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000—7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Both sexes, together with the type form, in coll. Tring Mus.

116. *Chogada alienaria hospita* subsp. nov.

♀, 42–46 mm. Upper surface scarcely distinguishable from the most sharply marked ♀ examples of name-typical *alienaria* (= *acaciaria* Hapsn. nec Bsd.; distributed from India to Australia) except that the cell-marks are narrower, especially on hindwing; median line of forewing usually stronger, but this is rather inconstant. Under surface with the dark marginal band of the forewing not quite reaching the postmedian line, gradually narrowing, disappearing at  $M^2$ , not reappearing on hindwing, only extremely faintly suggested.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). 3 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.; unfortunately I have not seen the corresponding ♂.

117. *Boarmia (Serraca) sponsa* sp. nov.

♂, 60 mm. Structure and general coloration of *punctinalis* Scop. (= *consortaria* F.) from Europe and *conferenda* Butl. from Japan, but with the light-brown sexual patch of the hindwing beneath much more strongly developed—almost as in the Indian species of the group (*infixaria* Walk., *transcissa* Walk., and *lioptilaria* Swinh.); further distinguished by its large size and sharper markings.

*Forewing* with  $SC^1$  out of C, anastomosing with  $SC^2$ ; slightly brownish white, irrorated with pure white and sparsely with fuscous; lines and cell-spot formed as in the allies; antemedian thickened at costa and blackened from  $SC^2$  to hindmargin; median strong towards hindmargin, strongly angled inwards on  $SM^2$ ; postmedian as in the most sharply-marked *conferenda*, the brown band beyond it rather well developed; dark costal shade proximally to the subterminal stronger than in the allies.—*Hindwing* with median and postmedian lines strong, except at costa, the band distally to the postmedian strong and dark.

Underside with cell-marks large and strong; cell of forewing with dark (sometimes strongly blackish-fuscous) irroration.

Vrianatong, Tibet. 9 ♂♂ in coll. L. B. Prout.

118. *Ophthalmodes prasinospila* sp. nov.

♂, 67 mm. Head green, the lower part of face dirty white, above which is a slightly interrupted blackish band. Palpus with second and third joints mostly black. Antennal pectinations short for the genus (scarcely four times diameter of shaft). Thorax pale green. Abdomen still paler, with a pair of black spots dorsally on each segment. Fore and middle legs blackened on upper and inner side; hindtibia moderately dilated, with hair-pencil.

*Forewing* elongate; base of  $SC^1$  obsolete, leaving this vein to arise out of C; white, with light olive-green irroration and minute strigulation, strongest at base, moderately strong at apex; some irregular blackish marks on costal edge; markings otherwise light olive-green; a rather thick, double antemedian line, arising from a costal blotch at 4–8 mm. from base, sinuous (lunulate inwards between fold and  $SM^2$ ) to hindmargin rather near base; discal ocellus large, mixed with a few blackish scales, the white centre confined to the cross-vein itself; median shade best expressed at costa (angled outwards on  $R^1$ ) and behind  $M^2$ , where it forms a blotch touching the postmedian; postmedian line rather thick, from beyond two-thirds, angled outwards on  $R^1$ , almost rectangularly bent on  $R^3$ ,

running obliquely inwards to behind  $M^2$ , then outwards to hindmargin; a diffuse green shade distally to this line, especially anteriorly; a small green patch from costa to  $SC^5$  proximally to the subterminal, indented by the subterminal on  $SC^4$  and obliquely bounded by the next indentation thereof; a terminal blotch from  $R^1$  across  $R^2$ , a larger one behind  $M^2$ , narrowing to tornus; the dentate subterminal indicated on both blotches; terminal dots green, with a few blackish scales; fringe weakly spotted with green opposite the terminal dots.—*Hindwing* elongate, termen very feebly crenulate; discal mark large (more extended transversely than longitudinally), more black-mixed than on forewing; antemedian line wanting; median strongest from base of  $M^2$  onwards, curving so as to become oblique outwards; postmedian double, obsolete at costa; terminal area nearly as on forewing, apex less irrorated; fringe not appreciably spotted.

Forewing beneath white, markings black, namely: costal dots, an anterior subbasal suffusion, very large cell-spot, subapical patch from costa to termen behind  $R^2$  and thick line from costa to  $R^3$  proximally to this patch. Hindwing with large cell-spot and weak traces of subapical patch.

Vrianatong, Tibet. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

### 119. *Hemerophila dioxyptages* sp. nov.

♂, 40 mm. Face light brown, with a reddish tinge; upper one-third strongly blackened. Palpus rather short; second and third joints externally mixed with red-brown and blackish. Antennal pectinations moderately long. Vertex, thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings, a blackish mark on front of thorax. Hindtibia dilated, with hair-pencil.

Wings shaped about as in *subplagiata* Moore; hindwing not quite so deeply crenulate.—*Forewing* with  $SC^1$  from cell, anastomosing shortly with C,  $SC^2$  from cell, anastomosing shortly with  $SC^1$  and with  $SC^{3-4}$ ; light red-brown, slightly violaceous, just proximally to first line and again in distal area more definitely red-brown; costal margin weakly dark-spotted; lines black, fine, thickened from costal margin to  $SC^1$ ; antemedian from two-sevenths costa, extremely oblique outward to a long, acute tooth on  $SC$ , a second, equally acute tooth on  $M$  (a deep lunule between them), then oblique inwards and slightly sinuous to scarcely one-fourth hindmargin; no cell-spot; postmedian from nearly three-fourths costa, with the thick part oblique inwards, then very oblique outwards and exceedingly slender to an acute angle before  $R^1$ , thence very gently sinuous, approximately parallel with termen, to two-thirds hindmargin; subterminal line whitish anteriorly, soon becoming very indistinct; a narrow, rather weak dark shade proximally to it from  $R^1$  to hindmargin, strongest anteriorly; no terminal line.—*Hindwing* concolorous, the antemedian line and the reddish shade proximally thereto wanting, the postmedian not thickened costally nor angled subcostally, the subterminal line becoming broad and whitish at abdominal margin.

Vrianatong, Tibet. Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

### 120. *Paradromulia* (?) *polyploca* sp. nov.

♂, 44 mm. Face blackish in upper half, pale ochreous in lower. Palpus mostly blackish, mixed with ochreous at tip. Vertex pale ochreous. Collar mixed with blackish. Patagia black, with a pale spot. Thorax above ochreous, with

blackish markings. Legs spotted, pale ochreous and fuscous. Abdomen mostly ochreous, palest at base.

*Forewing* pale ochreous or somewhat stramineous, in places deeper ochreous, in places sparsely but coarsely dotted with blackish; markings blackish, very intricate, consisting of rather thick transverse lines and some thicker longitudinal streaks; first line close to base, posteriorly bending so as to run into first antemedian; antemedian double, the outer from nearly one-fourth costa, both angled at SC, twice bent outwards, confluent at fold, then divercating; median from midcosta, opening out into a loop so as to enclose a round pale spot at middle of discocellulars, then more slender, sinuous, to two-fifths hindmargin; postmedian double, only the proximal dentate, both (especially the proximal) incurved in posterior half, the proximal exangled at fold, the two diverging at hindmargin; a dark streak along and behind  $R^4$ , connecting the outer with subterminal; subterminal blackish, about 2 mm. from termen, strongly inbent between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , touching the postmedian; distally some pale spots (mostly triangular) are enclosed between  $R^1$  and  $M^1$  and again between  $M^2$  and hindmargin by somewhat Y-shaped marks which run from the terminal line to the subterminal; terminal line rather thick, waved or somewhat innulate; fringe with blackish spots opposite the veins. — *Hindwing* without the basal and antemedian lines; median slightly sinuous, before two-fifths; discal ocellus very incomplete and indefinite; proximal postmedian as on forewing, distal obsolete in anterior half; a longitudinal streak behind  $R^3$  connecting postmedian with subterminal; subterminal and terminal markings nearly as on forewing.

Underside similarly but less sharply marked.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000-7000 ft., January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

In structure almost identical with *P. ambigua* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iii. 301), antenna scarcely so long, hindwing with termen rather less strongly crenulate, most of the hairy clothing of the underside lacking. Superficially recalls *Proteostrenia leda strenioides* Butl. Might be a *Paralcis*, but I am not yet clear how *Paradromulia* differs fundamentally therefrom.

#### *Dyscheralcis* gen. nov.

Face with appressed scales. Palpus rather short, second joint shortly rough-scaled, third joint smooth, quite short. Tongue present. Antenna in ♂ simple, only with very minute and sparse cilia. Pectus hairy. Femora nearly glabrous, Hindtibia in ♂ not dilated, all spurs developed. Forewing not broad, apex round-pointed, termen smooth, gently curved; fovea wanting; SC<sup>1-2</sup> coincident, anastomosing slightly or connected with SC<sup>3-4</sup> (sometimes also with C), R<sup>2</sup> normal, M<sup>1</sup> almost connate with R<sup>3</sup>. Hindwing with apex rather rounded, termen almost smooth, rounded, fullest about R<sup>3</sup>, straighter posteriorly; C closely approximated to SC to less than one-half cell, rapidly diverging, SC<sup>2</sup> from near apex of cell, R<sup>2</sup> wanting, M<sup>1</sup> from close to R<sup>3</sup>.

Type of the genus: *Dyscheralcis retroflexa* sp. nov.

On account of the scaling and pattern, I have no doubt that this genus, notwithstanding its simple structure, belongs to the *Boarmia* group. Apart from the ♂ characters, it may even prove difficult to differentiate from *Boarmia*. The smooth termen separates it from the great majority of that group, but cannot alone be relied on.

121. *Dyscheralcis retroflexa* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 29–32 mm. Head white, face with a slight dark bar across middle, palpus dark-marked at ends of first and second joints. Body dirty white. Fore and middle legs with black patches at end of tibia and of tarsal joints.

*Forewing* white, with quite inconspicuous light fuscous irroration or short strigulation; markings dark fuscous; a thick line close to base; antemedian line from costa at about one-fourth, somewhat excurved to fold, then suddenly inbent to  $SM^2$ ; accompanied proximally by a narrow band, which under the lens appears finely fluted (like the dark markings of many *Myrioblephara*, etc.), and which narrows and parts somewhat from the line posteriorly; median shade strong anteriorly, rather oblique outward, crossing cell-spot but becoming obsolete; cell-spot long-oval, blackish at edges, paler in middle; postmedian line from before two-thirds costa, strongest at veins, slightly oblique outwards to behind  $R^3$ , inwards to  $M^1$ , then obsolete, reappearing at  $M^2$  much farther from termen (almost as a continuation of median shade), but weak and irregular, oblique outwards to beyond two-thirds hindmargin; an indistinct, interrupted shade or line distally to the postmedian; subterminal line dentate, fairly well expressed anteriorly, on account of a narrowing greyish apical shade; termen with dark interneural streaks; fringe weakly spotted.—*Hindwing* more heavily irrorated, the costal margin, a small patch at abdominal margin near base and some patches between the postmedian and subterminal shades remaining clear; a thick line from abdominal margin close to base; cell-mark black, narrower than on forewing; median line sinuous, chiefly indicated by black vein-dots between cell-spot and abdominal margin; the rest nearly as on forewing.

Both wings beneath dirty whitish, the forewing slightly the more smoky and with dark cell-mark and weak apical shade.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

122. *Myrioblephara trifaria* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 28 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, mixed with ferruginous. Palpus at base white, otherwise mostly ferruginous. Thorax and abdomen above ochreous-whitish, mixed with ferruginous; a bar of ferruginous at end of metathorax and base of abdomen. Foreleg infuscated, except at ends of joints.

*Forewing* dull white, with sparse fuscous irroration; proximal area predominantly dull ferruginous; antemedian line fuscous, slightly sinuous, thick from two-sevenths costa about to fold, then obsolete; discal dot small and weak; a weakly S-shaped ferruginous median line, starting from a bright costal spot, in middle weak, its outward curve just distal to the cell-dot; postmedian fuscous, from about three-fifths costa, excurved from  $R^1$  nearly to  $R^3$ , almost vertical to costa to behind  $M^1$ , here slightly bent, somewhat sinuous to three-fourths hindmargin; accompanied distally by a broad, posteriorly narrowing, dull ferruginous band, which merges in anterior part into some dull ferruginous, fuscous-mixed apical shading; subterminal line crenulate, only distinct (more or less fuscous-bounded) in anterior half; an ill-defined pale terminal spot between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; another at tornus, partly cut by a ferruginous-fuscous tornal line; terminal dots fuscous, elongate; fringe weakly spotted.—*Hindwing* with ferruginous median line strong, placed as a continuation of the antemedian, rather strongly oblique

outwards at abdominal margin; discal mark fuscons, comma-shaped; postmedian line nearly vertical from about middle of costa to  $R^3$  or  $M^1$ , here curved, becoming parallel with termen or more oblique inwards, darkened on  $M^2$ , then sharply bent, running very obliquely outwards to two-thirds hindmargin; the ferruginous band beyond narrower than on forewing, obsolete anteriorly; a fuscons shade proximally to the subterminal, at least in anterior half; ferruginous vein-spots (the anterior ones large) near termen; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath largely smoky, the distal area wholly so; the three lines and the cell-dot feebly indicated. Hindwing beneath less smoky, excepting in submarginal band; the two lines and cell-mark distinct.

Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea: Upper Setekwa River, 2000–3000 ft., August and September 1910 (type); near Oetakwa River, up to 3500 ft., October–December 1910 (A. S. Meek). All in coll. Tring Mus.

Near *flexilinea* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 392), the lines weaker, not so extremely flexuous, etc.; the ferruginous distal shadings recall *apicata* Warr. (xiv. 173), but are less well defined, less restricted.

### 123. *Myrioblephara vivida signata* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Rather larger than *vivida vivida* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 394), the irroration and markings darker, especially the outer spot of the forewing at  $R^3$ – $M^1$ . Hindwing with the median shade thicker, rather more distally placed, postmedian line farther removed from cell-spot.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 124. *Myrioblephara transcendens* sp. nov.

♂, 28 mm. Head and body mostly concolorous with wings. Palpus darkened on outer side. Metathorax and third and fourth abdominal segments each with dark dorsal patch.

Forewing whitish, irrorated and clouded with brown, a part of the basal area, a narrow, ill-defined band proximal to the postmedian and another proximal to the subterminal remaining whiter; costal margin with some blackish spots; antemedian line curved, median obsolescent, apparently scarcely beyond the cell-mark, the entire area between it and the antemedian filled-in with brown, mixed with blackish; cell-mark black, longer than broad; postmedian feeble, except as blackish vein-dots, from just before two-thirds costa, excurred between  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ , then incurved; an elongate blackish-mixed blotch distally to this, between  $R^2$  and  $M^1$ , nearly as in *proximata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 174), but larger; the whitish band beyond starts from the subterminal between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ , is arcuate inwards, confluent again with the subterminal between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , then again incurved, almost interrupted on  $M^1$ , broadening rapidly to hindmargin; subterminal dentate, not conspicuous, more or less filled-in proximally with dark spots, except where interrupted by the curved band; terminal area dark-mixed between radials and towards tornus; termen with black interneural dots; fringe with fine pale lines at base and beyond middle and with weak dark spots opposite the veins.—Hindwing with strong double dark line proximally to the cell-dot, not reaching costa, curved outward at abdominal margin; postmedian sinuous, black-dotted on veins, not

quite reaching costa, accompanied distally by a brown band; outer area much as on forewing.

Underside with smoky suffusion, especially on forewing; lines and cell-marks present, not very sharp, the antemedian and median of forewing especially blurred; forewing with a feeble dark terminal band, scarcely interrupted in middle; hindwing with a similar subterminal band, fading out paler to termen.

♀ almost without the brown shading, the dark bands and blotches even sharper.

Ninay Valley, Central Arfak Mountains, Dntch New Guinea, 3500 ft., November 1908—January 1909. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 125. *Myrioblephara pallidipars* sp. nov.

♂, 28–33 mm. Face light brown, with a darker, redder-brown spot on each side. Palpus brown, darkest on outer side. Vertex light brown. Thorax and abdomen light brown, above with dark admixture; a pair of dark dorsal spots at base of abdomen.

Forewing light wood-brown, with darker, more tawny irroration; costal margin spotted with blackish fuscous at the commencement of the lines; lines fuscous, interrupted (more or less broken into vein-dots, at least in posterior part); first close to base; second just beyond the fovea, very slight except at costa; antemedian from beyond one-third costa, somewhat excurved in cell, then oblique inwards, somewhat curved again towards  $SM^2$ ; cell-mark longer than broad; median line bent round cell-mark, usually close to it, duplicated distally by a still more feeble line; postmedian from about two-thirds costa, bent behind  $R^1$ , though rather less acutely than in some *Myrioblephara*, oblique inwards to near hindmargin, then again outwards; a weaker duplicating line distally; subterminal lunulate-dentate, irregularly dark-shaded proximally and between radials and behind  $M^2$  distally; termen with dark interneural dots; fringe somewhat paler, with narrow dark marks at vein-ends. — Hindwing with termen well crenulate, the teeth at  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  rather pointed; anterior part whitish, almost or altogether without markings; a pair of strongly dotted median lines posteriorly to cell, curving outwards at abdominal margin; a similar pair of postmedian, the proximal with strong dark teeth on the veins, the distal weaker, at most with dark dots on  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ; distal region about from  $R^1$  to abdominal margin nearly as on forewing.

Underside pale brownish, forewing proximally slightly smoky; discal dots present; forewing with postmedian, hindwing with median and postmedian, single smoky lines, accentuated by dots on the veins; both wings with feeble smoky subterminal line.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, 5000–7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 126. *Myrioblephara olivacea brunnescens* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Differs from *olivacea olivacea* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 144) in having all the olive-green markings more brown ("tawny olive"—Ridgway), thus more assimilating in colour to various other species of the genus, but still easily recognisable by the hindwing.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

127. **Myrioblephara mixticolor** sp. nov.

♂, 30-33 mm. Larger than *miscellanea* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiv. 173), coloration similar, ground-colour slightly paler. Face more uniformly colored, inclining to ferruginous. Wing-markings very distinct from those of *miscellanea* in the following particulars.

*Forewing* with antemedian line much more oblique inwards; median line more feeble; postmedian acutely angled outwards behind  $R^1$ ; fringe with strong dark spots at vein-ends.—*Hindwing* with both the lines strongly sinuous, the antemedian approaching the "S-shape," the postmedian near the cell-spot, bending in towards it between the radials, strongly outwards at  $R^3-M^1$  and very deeply inwards at submedian fold; fringe with strong dark spots.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

128. **Myrioblephara cneacobathra** sp. nov.

♀, 28 mm. Head and palpus buff, slightly mixed with ferruginous. Thorax buff. Legs on the inner side blackish, outside more varied light and dark. Abdomen dorsally buff, with a pair of dark spots on the first segment; beneath mostly smoky.

*Forewing* buff from base to first line, otherwise dark grey irrorated with shiny whitish scales; costal edge dotted with ochreous; markings deep fuscous; first line from one-fifth costa, rather thick, curved and somewhat oblique inward, closely followed by a finer, more interrupted line; cell-spot black, slightly elongate; median line fine, acutely angled distally to the cell-spot, both ends of which it touches, then slightly incurved and oblique inward; followed distally by a broader, anteriorly obsolescent shade; postmedian line from two-thirds costa to beyond two-thirds hindmargin, incurved between  $M^1$  and  $SM^2$ , throughout with very short thick proximal teeth on the veins; a shade about 1 mm. wide distally to and parallel with this; a fine irregularly crenulate subterminal line, indicated by irregular dark shades proximally and distally, the proximal thickened between the radials and from  $M^2$  to hindmargin, the distal between radials and between medians; tornus pale; terminal black dots not very strong; fringe weakly spotted.—*Hindwing* without buff base; antemedian line indicated by a spot on abdominal margin close to base; double median curved, just proximal to the comma-shaped cell-mark; distal half nearly as on forewing.

Forewing beneath slightly more ochreous, with strong smoky suffusions, especially along submedian area and in entire distal area; base pale, partly tinged with buff; cell-mark strong; lines feeble. Hindwing beneath pale from base to postmedian line, both the median lines distinct, cell-mark strong; distal area smoky, except a part of abdominal margin.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus. Also 3 ♀♀ from Mount Goliath.

129. **Myrioblephara ligdioides contradicta** subsp. nov.

Ground-colour more mixed with light brown than in *ligdioides ligdioides* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 392); median area of forewing slightly less broad, the proximal band being somewhat further removed from the base; a black discal mark present,

touching the band distally; postmedian line better expressed, also indicated on hindwing; subterminal dark shading more complete; both wings beneath more infuscated.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus. Also from near Oetakwa River, October–December 1910.

130. *Myrioblephara polytrochia* sp. nov.

$\delta$  ♀, 25–28 mm. Face brown-whitish, with an interrupted blackish band across middle. Palpus with outer side mixed with brown and blackish, especially towards ends of joints. Vertex brown-whitish, with a very narrow black band across the front. Antennal shaft brown. Thorax and abdomen whitish, strongly mixed with light brown.

Forewing whitish, mixed (especially in the form of ill-defined bands between the dark markings) with light brown; the markings consist of round or roundish blue-grey spots and dots of varying size, on which are placed here and there smaller deep-black spots and dots; antemedian consisting of a small dot at costa and a large spot on  $M$ ; cell-spot small, at about two-fifths wing-length; postmedian at little beyond middle, consisting of a small spot at costa, a large one from  $SC^5$  nearly to  $R^2$ , a still larger from before  $R^3$  to behind  $M^2$  and a small one (more proximally placed) on  $SM^2$ ; subterminal rather near termen, consisting of a small spot at costa, a rather elongate one between  $SC^4$  and  $SC^5$ , a moderately large one between  $R^1$  and  $R^3$ , and a small one between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ ; a row of terminal dots between the veins: fringe brown proximally, paler distally.—Hindwing similar, but with an additional dot on hindmargin at scarcely two-fifths, the postmedian series median, absorbing the cell-spot, the subterminals larger, with an additional one between  $SC^2$  and  $R^1$ .

Both wings beneath rather browner, the spots confluent into blackish bands, which break off about the fold; abdominal margins rather pale; cell-spot of forewing larger than above.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus. Also from near Oetakwa River, October–December 1910.

A rather striking little species on account of the spotted upperside, which is very manifest even in aberrations in which the spots are more or less connected by bands.

131. *Myrioblephara distanticlara* sp. nov.

$\delta$ , 37 mm. Face and palpus blackish fuscous. Crown buff, mixed with red-brown posteriorly. Antennal shaft pale buff, heavily dark-spotted proximally; ciliation little over twice as long as diameter of shaft. Collar red-brown. Thorax above buff; beneath, with abdomen, paler.

Forewing with  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident; pale buff, the costal edge tinged with red-brown and slightly strigulated with blackish fuscous; a red-brown cloud in and just behind cell, running out distally between  $R^2$  and fold and joining a transverse red-brown cloud which accompanies the postmedian proximally and distally; lines blackish fuscous; antemedian consisting of a dot on costa at 3.5 mm., dots on  $SC$  and  $M$  nearly vertical to this, a more proximally placed dot on  $SM^2$  and very fine line, oblique inwards, from  $SM^2$  to hindmargin; postmedian consisting of vein-dots

slightly connected by a very fine line; commencing about 5 mm. from apex, slightly incurved between  $SC^4$  and  $R^1$ , slightly angled outwards at  $SM^2$ , then very oblique inwards to hindmargin; median line feeble, very near postmedian; cell-mark blackish fuscous; a streak of the ground-colour distally to it between  $R^1$  and  $R^2$ ; a band near termen, strikingly clear, whitish buff; subterminal line indicated by blackish dots, especially at costa, before  $SC^5$  and in the radial cellules; termen, except apically, with slight red-brown shading (fuscous about  $R^1$ ); terminal line crenulate, termen itself smooth; fringe feebly (opposite  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$  more strongly) dark-spotted.—*Hindwing* dirty whitish, somewhat sprinkled and clouded with fuscous towards abdominal margin; discal dot faint; very feeble indications posteriorly of a crenulate median line; a fuscous postmedian line from abdominal margin, formed as on forewing, but becoming obsolescent, not traceable anteriorly to  $SC^2$ ; a slight fuscous cloud from abdominal margin to  $M^1$  beyond this; a shorter, fainter line close to tornus; terminal line chiefly indicated by interneural dots which do not touch the termen; fringe lighter than on forewing.

Forewing beneath mostly infuscated as far as postmedian line, the patch distally to the cell-spot and the hindmarginal region paler; cell-spot distinct; postmedian line slightly more distal than above, slightly curved anteriorly; distal band anteriorly less clear than above. Hindwing beneath more buff than above, with more uniform dark irroration; cell-dot and postmedian line of slightly connected dots well expressed, the latter reaching costal margin.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 132. *Paralcis prionophora* sp. nov.

♂, 36–37 mm. Palpus rather short, strong. Antenna rather long, ciliation not quite as long as diameter of shaft. Hindtibia not dilated. Head and body for the most part concolorous with wings, face darkened, palpus mostly blackish, abdomen with dark fuscous lateral tufts.

*Forewing* with fovea not strong;  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident; pinkish brown, with not very strong fuscous irroration, the principal veins somewhat more strongly dotted with fuscous; a moderate, round black cell-spot; lines blackish; antemedian consisting of three vein-spots, the first and third extended to wing-margins, the third nearer the base than the others, each accompanied proximally by a pale spot; median from considerably beyond middle, oblique outwards at first, then strongly serrate and close to the postmedian, its distal (interneural) teeth in part reaching thereto; postmedian from three-fourths costa, nearly parallel with termen, though slightly sinuous and slightly approaching it at hindmargin; consisting of pale lunules (in middle of wing mere dots), with blackish dots or longer marks edging them proximally and in part distally, small wedge-shaped vein-marks alternating with interneural dots on the proximal side; subterminal line indicated anteriorly by pure white interneural dots, the first two or three minute, accompanied by larger blackish dots proximally, the last three (between  $SC^5$  and  $R^3$ ) larger and conspicuous, accompanied by minute blackish dots distally; termen with a weak, lunulate dark line, moderate-sized dark interneural dots between the lunules consequently not quite touching the termen, which is nearly smooth; fringe feebly dark-chequered.—*Hindwing* with termen gently crenulate; slightly paler than forewing; median line continued, but farther from postmedian, nearly straight but

not very sharply defined, crossing the discocellolars and partly obliterating the cell-spot; postmedian finely crenulate, strongest on the veins, accompanied distally by a vague pale line, to which succeeds, at inner margin only, a further dark line; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Forewing beneath much clouded with smoky fuscous as far as postmedian line, most of the hindmargin, however, remaining pale; cell-spot present; ill-defined terminal dark shading, narrowing to tornus, leaving a pale band from hindmargin to near costa. Hindwing beneath browner than above; more irrorated with fuscous, markings of upperside reproduced.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek).  
3 ♂♂ in coll. Tring Mus.

Near *deformis* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 148), except that its shape is normal and that it has more markings; also shows some points of agreement with *junctilinea* Warr. (*tom. cit.* 149).

### 133. *Paralcis ochroneura* sp. nov.

♂, 43 mm. Face dark brown, paler beneath. Palpus blackish brown, somewhat paler beneath. Vertex blackish brown. Antennal shaft pale, with dark dots; ciliation fully as long as diameter of shaft. Thorax above blackish brown, beneath paler. Abdomen pale drab, with slightly darker lateral tufts; anal tuft rather strong. Hindtibia not dilated.

Forewing glossy pale ochreous grey, irrorated with blackish-fuscous and with shining blue-whitish, some costal strigulation and the principal veins pale ochreous; a pale antemedian line, thickly but interruptedly dark-edged distally, from costa at one-fourth, oblique outwards, strongly bent in cell, thence sinuous to beyond one-fourth hindmargin; a large, roundish dark discal spot, finely traversed by blue-whitish scales on the cross-vein; a strongly dentate dark median line shortly beyond and slightly curving round this spot; a fine pale, somewhat crenulate postmedian line before three-fourths, slightly bent at  $R^3$ , accompanied proximally by slight dark shading which expands into spots at the veins; a very fine bluish-white line near termen, zigzag in its posterior half, accompanied proximally by dark spots between the veins; fringe ochreous, mixed with fuscous, a fine whitish line at its base and some vague pale spots distally.—Hindwing glossy grey, almost uniform, with faint traces of darker and paler lines in its discal part and one or two dark spots at abdominal margin near tornus; fringe more ochreous.

Both wings beneath glossy grey, with slight indications of darker discal spots and with the fringe mixed with pale ochreous, especially proximally; forewing in addition with costal edge slightly ochreous and with a very small pale ochreous spot at apex.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 134. *Paralcis intertexens* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 34–36 mm. Head deep fuscous; a narrow wood-brown fillet between antennae. Antenna wood-brown, with dark spots. Collar brown. Thorax above deep fuscous, beneath more grey. Abdomen mostly grey. Hindfemur in ♂ densely tufted, in ♀ nearly glabrous; hindtibia in ♂ with hair-pencil.

Forewing with  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident; glossy umbreous, much strigulated and clouded with blackish fuscous, the largest cloudings being between the postmedian and subterminal lines from costa to  $R^3$  and in the terminal area except at apex and in the region of  $R^3$ ; brown on median vein, widening into a streak along and behind  $R^3$ ; lines fine, white, mixed with brown, more or less edged with blackish fuscous; antemedian sinuous, at about one-fourth; postmedian finely crenulate, from about five-eighths costa, bent outward before  $R^3$ , angled at  $R^3$ , slightly bent inward behind  $M^2$ ; accompanied proximally by an elongate white, brown-mixed (at least at costa) narrow half-band, which terminates at  $R^3$ ; cell-spot large, roundish, blackish-fuscous, finely pale on the cross-vein; subterminal line interrupted by the streak along  $R^3$ , strongly zigzag in posterior half; an oblique brown (sometimes whitish-mixed) line from apex, widening after crossing the subterminal, curving slightly so as to become rather less oblique; usually also an inwardly oblique line from the point where the line crosses the subterminal ( $R^1$ ) to costa, where it is furcate; terminal dark lunules thick between the veins; a fine pale line at base of fringe and traces of a still finer intersecting one in middle, also of pale streaks or chequering between the veins.—Hindwing grey, with ill-defined darker grey cell-spot, median and postmedian lines, and subterminal shadings.

Both wings beneath glossy grey, with large darker cell-spot (strongest in ♀) and very narrow whitish half-band or patch beyond it, at least on forewing (strong and broader on both wings in ♀); a small whitish apical spot on forewing, strongest in ♀.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, up to 3500 ft., October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Two pairs in coll. Tring Mus.

Perhaps a local form of *fulvisecta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 149), the antemedian line much less angulated.

### 135. *Paralcis pallidimargo gigas* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀, 39–45 mm. In addition to the considerably larger size, differs from name-typical *pallidimargo* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 150) in having less definite pale distal areas; that of the forewing above is more strongly dark-clouded than even in the male of the name-type (the ♀ name-type is here free from clouding), that of the hindwing above narrow, not sharply defined; similar differences are fully as, or still more, noticeable beneath.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about 139° E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 136. *Paralcis latimedia extrema* subsp. nov.

Forewing slightly darker than in name-typical *latimedia* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 150), the median area still broader (at costal margin 9 mm.), yet reaching hindmargin slightly farther from termen, on account of an inward bend of its distal edge behind  $SM^2$ .—Hindwing also darker (more greyish), a discal spot well discernible.—Both wings beneath more strongly irrorated than in *latimedia latimedia* and with large dark discal spot.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

137. *Paralcis polycnema* sp. nov.

$\delta$  ♀, 43-45 mm. Face light brown. Palpus fuscous on outer side, except the minute third joint. Antenna rather long, light brown, in  $\delta$  lamellate, the fascicles of cilia sessile, a little longer than diameter of shaft. Vertex light brown. Collar and thorax above mixed with warmer brown. Abdomen again pale; not hairy beneath. Hindtibia in  $\delta$  not dilated.

Forewing rather elongate; fovea small;  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident; very pale wood-brown, with irregular, dense, in places warm brown irroration; markings fuscons; traces of one or two interrupted dark lines near base; antemedian line from beyond one-fourth costa, here rather thick; forming a deep outward curve or blunt angle in cell, a sharp angle inwards on  $M$ , less strong curves and bends posteriorly; a large, vague, ocellated cell-mark, longer than broad; distal part of median area clouded with brown and fuscons, the clouding crossing the postmedian line in the anterior part; postmedian line strongly lunulate-dentate, the lunules pointing proximally, between the veins; from costa beyond two-thirds, slightly approaching the termen at  $R^1$ , receding slightly after  $M^1$ , the lunule between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$  the deepest; subterminal line whitish, lunulate-dentate, thickened between  $SC^5$  and  $R^1$ , somewhat interrupted in posterior half, some slight accompanying cloudings except at apex; terminal interneural dark spots not very strong.—Hindwing with termen gently crenulate; much paler, the dusting almost wanting except towards abdominal margin; a grey discal dot; a postmedian line from abdominal margin about to  $R^3$ , very feeble or obsolete in anterior half; its teeth and lunules much shorter than on forewing.

Both wings beneath irrorated with brown, the posterior part of forewing least so; costal region of forewing slightly infuscated; forewing with rather large, hindwing with moderate dark cell-spot; a common, finely crenulate postmedian line.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

The rather long antenna and wings suggest a transition to *Paradromulia*, which is scarcely a tenable genus.

138. *Paralcis dochmioscia* sp. nov.

$\delta$ , 34 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings; upper half of face and outer side of palpus deep fuscous, abdomen with dark dorsal belts anteriorly. Antennal ciliation longer than diameter of shaft.

Forewing with termen nearly smooth;  $SC^{1-2}$  coincident; buff, more or less clouded, except in the posterior part of the areas between antemedian and subterminal lines, with red-brown and with a few dark fuscous scales; discal dot pale, feebly indicated by a ring of red-brown scales encircling it; lines dark fuscons, commencing in small costal spots at one-third, one-half and two-thirds; antemedian fine, bent subcostally, then strongly oblique inward and waved; median oblique outward to  $R^1$  but nearly obsolete, here bent, meeting the postmedian about  $R^3$ , then gradually separating again and running, oblique and somewhat waved, to two-fifths hindmargin; postmedian oblique outward and ill-defined to behind  $R^1$ , then strongly bent, from  $R^3$  tolerably direct, reaching hindmargin at middle; the median line from hindmargin to the junction and the

postmedian thence to across  $R^2$  are thickened, giving the impression that a thick oblique median shade crosses a fine line from midcosta to middle of hindmargin; a subterminal line of indistinct, separated pale lunules, the anterior ones dark-edged proximally; a slight dark costal spot between this and the postmedian and ill-defined distal dark spots before and behind  $R^1$ ; terminal dark dots connected by very weak lunulate line. — *Hindwing* with termen crenulate; costal margin as far as postmedian line unmarked; otherwise concolorous with forewing; antemedian line basal, median nearly straight, well proximal to the cell-mark, which is as on forewing but more distinct; postmedian fine, arising at costa nearly opposite subterminal of forewing, slightly sinuate inward before  $R^1$  and very slightly curved inward posteriorly (outward again at abdominal margin); subterminal line with the heaviest dark shading in its **posterior** half.

Both wings beneath with the markings weak and somewhat diffuse.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek).  
Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 139. *Paralcis aurantifascia* sp. nov.

♀, 35 mm. Head and upperside of thorax dark red-brown, mixed with black. Thorax beneath and abdomen dark slate-grey mixed with black.

*Forewing* in proximal half red-brown with black irroration, black spots near base indicating an interrupted subbasal line, black antemedian line at about 3 mm., thick at costa, angled outwards just behind C, curved outwards behind M and inwards in approaching  $SM^2$ , a weaker median shade nearly parallel to the postmedian; the red-brown area bounded by the black postmedian line, which is strong throughout, very thick anteriorly, and arises from costa just **before** one-half, is oblique outwards to  $R^3$ , but forming two very shallow concavities separated by a small outward angle at  $R^1$ , then mainly vertical to hindmargin rather beyond two-thirds, but strongly lunulate-dentate; area between postmedian and subterminal in anterior half orange-brown, with a few black dots and strigulae on the costa and dark strigulae on the vein, in posterior half mixed with whitish and strongly dark-irrorated; subterminal line whitish, deeply lunulate-dentate, interrupted between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , accompanied proximally by blackish spots at costa and hindmargin and with the lunules more or less filled-in with blackish; terminal area orange-brown, very densely dark-irrorated except a small space in front of  $M^1$ ; a terminal row of thick blackish strokes; fringe chequered. — *Hindwing* uniform dark slate-colour.

Underside: hindwing and proximal part of forewing dark slate-colour; forewing with a broad oblique orange band, its proximal edge nearly straight from midcosta to tornus, its distal from three-fourths costa to termen just behind  $R^3$ ; apical area again grey, but somewhat dotted and strigulated with orange.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek).  
Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 140. *Eucharidema euanthes* sp. nov.

♂, 56–60 mm. Head and palps brown-black. Thorax above mostly deeper black, with a narrow, somewhat interrupted anterior orange-brown band. Abdomen brown-black, mixed above with blue-black.

*Forewing* with costal margin rather straight, termen strongly oblique; orange-brown, mostly with coarse black strigulae; markings black, very numerous; some spots at base, sometimes confluent with subbasal band; subbasal band from costa at about 2 mm. to hindmargin at about 3 mm., slightly interrupted about SC, thickened posteriorly; antemedian at 5-6 mm., sinuous, thickened at costa and hindmargin; some extended black clouding, or densely confluent striation, occupying the median area from M and  $M^2$  to hindmargin; opposite to this (sometimes joining it) a thick streak from beyond one-third costa; a long, slightly curved streak from costa and along DC, sometimes continued as a sinuous line to hindmargin; distally to this a narrow white, strongly pink-dusted band runs from costa, bending abruptly after crossing  $R^3$ , running to termen between this vein and  $M^1$ , but throwing out a less manifest (more orange-dusted) sinuous continuation which runs narrowly to hindmargin and is marked with white on  $M^2$ ; a black line, thick anteriorly, distally to the pale band; some extended clouding in costal region near apex, a smaller patch at hindmargin near tornus, black spots at apex and along a great part of termen, here interrupted by the pale band; a pale line at base of fringe.—*Hindwing* black, with indications of a narrow, slightly paler postmedian band.

Underside blackish, the forewing with a very broad orange-red band from middle of costal margin almost to termen, where it extends from  $R^3$  to  $SM^2$ , at both extremities slightly marked with or encroached upon by the ground-colour.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

This species and the two which follow, together with *aroensis* Roths. (Nov. Zool. xi. 322) will—unless they prove to require a new genus—form a second section of *Eucharidema*, with the coincident  $SC^{1-2}$  arising from the cell, though close to  $SC^{3-5}$ . In the present species the stalking of  $R^2$  is generally long, but in the others only short; in the ♀ of *labyrinthodes* it even arises from DC, though close to  $R^1$ .

#### 141. *Eucharidema labyrinthodes* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 68-72 mm. Head and thorax black. Abdomen mixed brown-grey and blue-grey.

*Forewing* shaped nearly as in *euanthes*, costal margin slightly more arched; glossy black, with purple reflection, the lines light ochreous brown, the median and sometimes the distal paler anteriorly; a narrow, straight, oblique bar from costa at 5 mm. to hindmargin at 7 mm.; a broader, more oblique band from about middle of costa to  $R^3$ , then more narrowly along that vein to termen and closely followed posteriorly by a second narrow bar before  $M^1$ ; a narrow, slightly sinuous bar from beyond three-fourths costa, crossing the preceding one and running to three-fifths or two-thirds hindmargin; another narrow bar arising at tornus, crossing the last-mentioned and running into the midcostal bar; a sometimes isolated, sometimes confluent spot placed between the medians just distally to the last bars; fringe pale.—*Hindwing* glossy dark blue-grey, palest at costa and at an ill-defined postmedian band, becoming almost black distally to the latter.

Forewing beneath blackish, shading off to blue-grey posteriorly; an orange band much as in the preceding species, but relatively less broad and arrested before reaching the termen. Hindwing beneath blue-grey, becoming blacker at termen and broadly at apex.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911  
(A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

142. *Eucharidema gorgo* sp. nov.

♂♀, 82-84 mm. Head and body concolorous with wings. Abdomen in ♂ with very strong, mostly light brownish, trifid anal tuft.

Forewing shaped as in the preceding species; uniform purplish-black, with strong gloss; an oblique, slightly sinuous orange line from near costa at about 6 mm. to near hindmargin at about 7 mm., somewhat variable but never quite reaching the margins.—Hindwing glossy dark grey proximally, broadly blackish grey distally.

Both wings beneath blackish, rather lighter (more blue-grey) towards base and hindmargin; forewing with a narrow orange band distally to the cell, not reaching costa or hindmargin, in an aberration showing also as a fine line above, sometimes on the contrary reduced to a mere narrow fragment, in the only ♀ before me obsolete even beneath.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911  
(A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

143. *Eucharidema fractura* sp. nov.

♂, 46-47 mm. Head and body black-brown.

Forewing black-brown, crossed by a white band; this arises close to costa just beyond middle of wing, is here about 3 mm. in width, curves very slightly inwards at first, is then almost straight and somewhat widened, its distal margin suddenly curves inward behind  $M^2$  so that its posterior extremity (beyond two-thirds hindmargin) is only about 1 mm. broad; an oblique white mark from tornus nearly to the bend of the band at  $M^2$ ; distal fringe concolorous with wing; hindmarginal fringe tinged with yellow at the end of the band.—Hindwing black-brown, in some lights with very slight tinge of purple; a narrow yellow band, about 3 mm. from termen, running from  $R^3$  to fold, tapering almost to a point at latter.

Underside almost identical, the white band of forewing tinged with yellowish from hindmargin to across fold.

Ninay Valley, Central Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, 3500 ft., February and March 1909. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

*Ctimene* Dup.

*Ctimene* Bsd., *Faune Ent. Pacif.* i. 202 (1832) (indescri.); Dup., *Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat.* iv. 445 (1844).

*Bursada* Walk., *List Lep. Ins.* xxxi. 187 (1864).

*Abraxides Auriv.*, *Sv. Akad. Handl.* xix. (5) 165 (1882).

Boisduval's name of *Ctimene*, for which characterisation was first supplied by Duponchel and later by Meyrick (*Proc. Linn. Soc. New Sth. Wales* (2) i. 241), has otherwise lain dormant. I have not yet quite matched the type species, *xanthomelas* Bsd., said to be from Port Praslin, New Ireland (New Mecklenburg), though Boisduval himself mentions that this may be a mistake; but I have before me a very similar form from the Solomons and its generic position is absolutely secure,

so that Walker's well-known name must sink. It is doubtful whether the genus is taxonomically separable from the African *Terina* Walk., which is older than *Bursada* but younger than *Ctimene*.

144. *Ctimene hysginospila* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 35–38 mm. Head and body black, the underside of the body, together with the legs, paler; an admixture of orange scales on the sides of the abdomen about the fifth and sixth segments.

*Forewing* with apex rather rounded; black, with a rather narrow white band beyond the cell, running about from  $SC^2$  to  $M^2$  in such direction that if continued it would reach termen almost at tornus; around the white band, and as a narrow band from this to costal and hindmargin, also at the extreme termen and on fringe, the ground-colour is slightly paler and greyer.—*Hindwing* black, with a narrow red patch about from radial fold to  $M^2$ , arising rather nearer to cell than to termen; a few red scales in cell towards its end; termen and fringe as on forewing.

Underside more greyish, especially towards hindmargin of both wings; the bands reproduced; hindwing with a large red patch in cell beyond its middle, crossing  $M$ .

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, March 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type and others in coll. Tring Museum. Also from near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, up to 3500 ft., October–December, 1910, in the same collection.

145. *Bursadopsis plenifascia* sp. nov.

♂, 35–36 mm. Head and body dull black, anal tuft mostly light brownish.

*Forewing* dull black, with a moderately broad orange or cadmium-orange band from costal margin beyond middle to hindmargin close to tornus, its proximal edge slightly curved (slightly approaching base at costa), its distal edge perpendicular from costa about to  $M^1$ , then gradually curving so as to avoid running to termen.—*Hindwing* black.

Underside the same.

In an aberration the hindwing shows an orange postmedian patch or short, irregular band from the radial fold to the submedian fold, touching the hinder angle of cell.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, October–December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Differs from the type species of *Bursadopsis* (*praeflavata* Warr., *Nov. Zool.* vi. 344), in that the stalk of  $SC^{1-2}$  arises farther down the stalk of  $SC^{3-5}$ , and that  $SC^2$  does not anastomose with  $SC^{3-4}$ ; the hindwing is rather less fully convex, indeed from  $SC^5$  to  $R^3$  almost straight.

146. *Bordeta bursadoides* superior subsp. nov.

♀, 52 mm. Larger than *Bordeta bursadoides bursadoides* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xvi. 127), band of forewing broader (4 mm.), reaching nearly (on underside quite) to  $M^2$ . Abdomen intermediate between the type and ab. *uniannulata* (loc. cit.), the belts, with the exception of the first, being rather narrow, but not reduced to threads.

Near Oetakwa River, Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, October—December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

This species is not a true *Bordeta* in so far as that genus is characterised by sexual dimorphism in shape (cfr. Rothschild, *Nov. Zool.* ii. 418), but I am not at present able to undertake a generic revision.

147. *Craspedosis aurigutta longigutta* subsp. nov.

Differs from *aurigutta aurigutta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* ix. 366) in having the orange band longer in proportion to its width, in the type specimen almost three times as long as wide; in both forms it is somewhat variable, but when broadened in the form *longigutta* it is also lengthened, crossing the submedian fold, which is never the case in the form *aurigutta*. Moreover, in the new race the distance between the band and the termen at the fold is less than half that between band and base, in *aurigutta aurigutta* more than half.

Ninay Valley, Dutch New Guinea, February and March 1909. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

148. *Craspedosis andromeda* sp. nov.

♂♀, 43–50 mm. Head and body dull olive-grey, with the upperside of thorax and of first abdominal segment plumbeous.

Forewing plumbeous; a pale buff band from SC in middle of wing-length almost to hindmargin close to tornus, 4 or 5 mm. wide through most of its course, sometimes tapering posteriorly.—Hindwing uniform plumbeous.

Underside the same.

Ninay Valley, Dutch New Guinea, February and March 1909. Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Related to *semilugens* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iii. 399), in which the band is white, differently shaped, the hindwing less unicolorous.

149. *Craspedosis flavithorax* sp. nov.

♂♀, 50–55 mm. Very similar to *leucosticta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* iii. 398) and *aruensis* Pagenst. (*J. B. Nass. Ver. Nat.* xxxix. 164), but differing from all the forms of those species in having the thorax above largely yellow; abdomen yellow, with some black dorsal belts, sometimes confined to the anterior segments, in the ♀ almost obsolete.

Wings with the white spots broad but not very long, on forewing not, on hindwing not greatly extending anteriorly to  $R^1$ ; that of the hindwing in the ♂ is narrowly black-edged at the abdominal margin, inner-marginal fringe yellow; forewing also with some yellow scales at base of hindmargin and a white spot on fovea; outer line weaker than in *aruensis*, about as in *leucosticta*.

Dutch New Guinea: near Oetakwa River, October—December 1910, 3 ♂♂ (including type); Ellanden River, December 1910 (A. S. Meek). In coll. Tring Mus.

150. *Craspedosis casta triangularis* subsp. nov.

♂♀, 47–50 mm. Rather larger (in the ♀) than *casta casta* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 387), base black to 3 mm. on hindmargin, the black colour then running out

very obliquely, meeting the broad apical patch at apex of cell, so that a much reduced white area remains, roughly triangular in form. Border of hindwing broader than in name-typical *casta* and separated by a grey shade from the white ground. The ♂ has a small black anal tuft.

Mount Goliath, Dutch Central New Guinea, 5000-7000 ft., March 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

### 151. *Craspedosis cyanauges* sp. nov.

♂, 33 mm.; ♀, 40 mm. Head, body and legs black, the body above with dark blue reflections.

Wings black, with dark blue reflections.

*Forewing* with an oblique white band from SC to across  $M^2$ , about 2 mm. in breadth, its anterior end slightly rounded, its sides otherwise scarcely convex, the discocellulars midway between them, its posterior end slightly narrowed, a small projection crossing  $M^2$  and reaching to the fold; if continued, this band would reach the hindmargin close to tornus. — *Hindwing* unicolorous.

Under-surface the same.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type and a ♀ in coll. Tring Mus. Also a short series from Angabunga River, British New Guinea, misidentified by Warren as *latioclara* Warr. (Nov. Zool. x. 387), which is much larger, duller, the band longer, etc.

Related to *miranda* Warr. (Nov. Zool. xiv. 170) and *purpurea* Warr. (*loc. cit.*), but smaller (especially the ♂) and with the band shorter, narrower, and less rounded distally than in the former, much broader than in the latter, which, moreover (in spite of its name), has the reflections brighter, of a purer, less purplish blue.

### 152. *Mniocera cinerescens niphospila* subsp. nov.

Differs from name-typical *cinerescens* Butl. (*Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879, p. 162), from New Ireland, in that the hindwing, as well as the forewing, shows a white postmedian spot; this is occasionally more restricted than on forewing, scarcely crossing  $R^3$  anteriorly, but is always conspicuous.

Rook Island, August 1913 (A. S. Meek). Both sexes in coll. Tring Mus.

I have before me an example of *cinerescens cinerescens* from "New Britain" (Neupommern), without more exact locality, and it is not impossible that the Rook Island form may be found to occur there as an aberration. I strongly suspect that *Craspedosis niverupta* Bastelb. (*Berl. Ent. Zeit.* iii. 60) is a synonym (or perhaps ab.) of *cinerescens cinerescens*, though I cannot understand the "ochre-yellow" hindmargin of forewing or the yellowish spot on the antenna.

### 153. *Arycanda orthostela* sp. nov.

♂, 41 mm. Head and thorax blackish, with a slight olivaceous tinge; thorax above with an admixture of shiny blue-grey scales. First three segments of abdomen coloured nearly as thorax, the rest bright orange.

*Forewing* shining blue-grey, along costal edge more brown-grey; markings

blackish, with slight olivaceous tinge; some spots or dashes close to base; a narrow, outwardly oblique band from fovea to cell, here acutely angulated, slightly interrupted on SC; two broader, nearly straight bands, one proximally, the other distally to the large black discal dot; a broad submarginal band, shading off gradually to termen; fringe dark brown-grey.—*Hindwing* with the three broad bands reproduced, the first removed farther from the cell-spot; in addition with a fine straight subbasal line and a very fine, somewhat interrupted median line crossing the cell-spot.

Both wings beneath dark blue-grey, with rather weak darker cell-spot and with extremely shadowy traces of the antemedian and postmedian bands.

Rook Island, July 1913 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus. Two, rather larger, from New Britain, in the same collection.

#### 154. *Arycanda vinaceostrigata* sp. nov.

♂, 61–65 mm.; ♀, 69–71 mm. Head and thorax blackish slate-colour; abdomen orange-rufous, anteriorly with black dorsal spots.

*Forewing* slate-colour or slightly leaden, with fine black strigulation, a large black cell-spot and a number of interrupted black transverse lines or narrow bands (about nine), those at the base much broken up into spots, the next pair almost confluent at costa, diverging, the next short, thick, anterior to the cell-spot, three distally to the cell-spot, also thick, somewhat sinuous; the subterminal much broken into large spots, containing four orange-red dots or smaller spots, two being between the radials, one between the medians, and one (elongate and oblique) near tornus; terminal line almost interrupted at the veins, thick between; a broad, deep vinaceous longitudinal streak runs from the cell-spot along the radials to the subterminal, another from near base along the fold to the red subtornal spot, a short one from the subterminal to termen between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , and a broad branch from the fold-streak near the base runs off to hindmargin and is continued to hindmargin of hindwing; fringe bisected by a thick blackish line.—*Hindwing* with equally large black cell-spot; a black band proximally thereto, not reaching costa, bounding the pink band distally; distally to the cell-spot two sinuous black bands, more or less broken up into spots; subterminal nearly as on forewing.

Underside uniform slate-colour, with large black cell-spots.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000–7000 ft., February 1911 (A. S. Meek). 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ in coll. Tring Mus.

#### 155. *Arycanda xanthogramma* sp. nov.

♂, 40–45 mm.; ♀, 49 mm. Palpus short. Head, body and legs concolorous with wings, end of anal tuft paler.

*Forewing* dark purple-grey, with blackish specklings and strigulations; a brownish tinge in the region of the folds; markings blackish, consisting of rows of spots, largest at the costa, in part connected by some dark shading; two antemedian, well apart at costa, nearer posteriorly, somewhat bent in cell; obscure spots between them at the folds; a less markedly spotted median, distally to the cell-mark, angled at the radial fold; two postmedian, weakly angled at  $R^1$ , then parallel with termen, only the proximal of them marked by conspicuous dark costal

spot; a slightly pale, dentate line suggested between them; subterminal not very conspicuous, consisting of slightly pale lunules, interrupted by the veins and accompanied proximally and distally by blackish spots; termen with thick black lunules; cell-mark placed in a blackish spot, bright fulvous, somewhat angled at the origin of  $R^2$  and slightly extended along that vein, in some examples suggesting an irregular, inverted Greek gamma.—*Hindwing* similar, without the antemedian lines or enlarged costal spots, cell-spot nearly without the fulvous mark.

Underside almost uniform dark slate-colour, with slightly darker cell-spots.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

Rather near *fulviradiata* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 138) and *brunneotacta* Warr. (xiv. 168).

### 156. *Arycanda leugalea* sp. nov.

♀, 48 mm. Head and body grey, tinged, especially on underside, with brownish.

*Forewing* slaty grey, for the most part irrorated or strigulated with darker, more brownish grey; costal margin (except near base) and the spaces between each pair of dark markings clearer grey; some slight dark maculation near base; antemedian line double, curved, slightly sinuous, the proximal element broken into rather large interneural spots, the distal slightly thickened on the veins; cell-mark elongate, slightly broken, narrowly pale on the cross-vein itself; median line single, from costa just before middle, slightly oblique outwards, strongly curving round between radials, thence strongly oblique inwards, touching the posterior extremity of cell and reaching hindmargin at one-third; postmedian double, dentate, bent at  $R^1$ , slightly incurved at fold, distal element expanded into rather large spots; subterminal line somewhat lunulate-dentate, accompanied proximally and distally by dark interneural spots, after crossing  $M^2$  straight and oblique to tornus; terminal line interrupted at the veins, rather thickened between; a slender pale line at base of fringe.—*Hindwing* with median line well proximal to cell-mark, obsolete anteriorly to SC; cell-mark and all beyond it as on forewing.

Underside grey, broadly but very vaguely darker distally; cell-spots present, not very strong.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, January 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

None of the markings are very sharp. At first sight suggests a poorly-coloured form of the preceding.

### 157. *Stenocharta multiplaga* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 39–40 mm. Face white. Palpus blackish, first joint and proximal two-thirds of second joint narrowly yellow beneath. Vertex and occiput blackish, with a slight paler admixture. Thorax and abdomen black above, white beneath; a yellowish spot on tegula.

*Forewing* brown-black, with a white spot in cell about 3 mm. from base, a white discal patch as in *quadriplaga* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxxi. 207) and an oval white submarginal spot between  $R^1$  and the fold behind  $R^2$ ; in one example

this spot is prolonged nearly to the termen, and there is an additional (but smaller) white subapical spot; fringe concolorous. — *Hindwing* as in *quadriplaga oviplaga* Roths. (*Lep. Brit. Ornith. Un. Exped. New Guinea*, p. 90).

*Forewing* beneath with the subbasal white spot triangular, extended nearly to base; discal spot as above; both the subterminal spots present in all examples, and in addition a narrower one from  $M^1$  to the fold, sometimes less pure behind  $M^2$ . *Hindwing* beneath with a white patch at the base; discal patch as above; two or three submarginal spots approximately corresponding to those of the forewing but narrower.

Ellanden River, S.E. Dutch New Guinea, December 1910 (A. S. Meek). Type and others in coll. Tring Mus. Also from near Oetakwa River, October—December 1910, both sexes.

The structural characters show only extremely slight differences from those of *quadriplaga*. ♂ antenna rather less thickened before and rather less pointed at apex; abdomen not quite so long and slender; hindwing with anal angle not quite so completely rounded off.

#### 158. *Abraxas copha* sp. nov.

♀, 44 mm. Face light orange. Palpus with first joint light orange, the rest mostly blackish. Vertex blackish. Occiput, collar and front of thorax marked with light orange. Abdomen mostly dark above; on sides and beneath spotted and banded with light orange.

*Forewing* dull blackish; at base of costa with an orange dot; a few white dots in proximal area; an extended white median area, nearly 5 mm. wide at hindmargin (before middle), narrowing, ending at  $SC$  half as wide; its proximal edge slightly concave, its distal slightly convex and tending to project slightly at the veins; a submarginal row of irregular white spots, the first large (from  $SC^5$  to  $R^2$ ), proximally indented on  $R^1$ , the second wedge-shaped (between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ ), the third rounder (between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ ), the last two small. — *Hindwing* with a small blackish proximal area, the white median band of forewing continued, broad, narrowing somewhat at extremities, not quite reaching costa; distal half blackish, with a submarginal row of white spots, the first (between  $C$  and  $SC^2$ ) and the last (between  $M^2$  and abdominal margin) mere dashes, the other four moderately large.

Underside almost identical.

Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea, 1700 ft., December 1907 (A. E. Pratt). Type in coll. L. B. Prout.

Closely related to *punctifera* Walk. (*List Lep. Ins.* xxxi. 202), apex of forewing somewhat more rounded, white band differently shaped, not followed distally by a subcostal white spot.

#### 159. *Paralcidia subvinosa* sp. nov.

♂ ♀, 31–33 mm. Face and palpus light ochreous brown, with a slight vinous tinge, the face with a few dark fuscous scales on upper part, palpus with first and second joints fuscous-mixed on outer side. Vertex and thorax dark fuscous, the latter with a pale, vinous-tinged stripe down centre. Abdomen and legs of the pale colour, a good deal mottled with fuscous. Hindtibia in ♂ very strongly dilated, with dark fuscous hair-pencil.

*Forewing* as far as the postmedian line mostly glossy dark fuscous, the pale markings with a slight vinous tinge ; these consist of: some short costal strigulae, sometimes more extended over the anterior area; a streak from base along  $M$ , somewhat diffused anteriorly into cell, continued along  $R^3$  and  $M^1$ , with more or less irroration between these veins ; a strongly zigzag line from before middle of costa, thick and oblique outwards at first, then very strongly bent and running close in front of the median stripe, which it crosses at origin of  $M^2$ , thick and nearly vertical to just behind fold, excessively fine inward (or obsolete) to  $SM^2$  at 3 mm. from base, finally thick and forming an oblique curve to about one-fourth hindmargin ; postmedian line of the same colour, fine, from costa midway between median line and apex, equally oblique outwards to  $R^1$ , then parallel with termen, crenulate and slightly sinnous, more strongly sinnate inwards at fold, very oblique inwards from  $SM^2$  to hindmargin; distal area white, strongly dusted (except in part at termen) with brown and fuscous, the veins vinous tinged, a triangular fuscous spot at costa close to apex, a small one between  $R^3$  and  $M^1$  and an elongate one from  $M^2$  to tornus ; terminal line fine, swollen into spots between the veins ; fringe vinous-tinged proximally, more whitish distally, cut throughout by large, subtriangular dark spots opposite the veins.—*Hindwing* glossy, very pale greyish, with faintly darker cell-mark and postmedian line ; ground-colour beyond the latter slightly whiter ; fringe vinous-tinged.

Forewing beneath much more feebly marked, the dark subapical triangle rather strong ; fringe nearly as above. Hindwing beneath densely dark-dusted as far as the thick, dentate postmedian line ; cell-spot strong ; distal area pale, but with dark terminal line, interrupted by the veins, strongly thickened between.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, about  $139^{\circ}$  E. longitude, 5000-7000 ft., January and February 1911 (A. S. Meek). Type in coll. Tring Mus.

In some respects intermediate between *errabunda* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* xiii. 145) and *rufivenata* Warr. (*ibid.* 146), larger and relatively somewhat longer-winged than either, with paler hindwing, etc.

#### Asthenophleps gen. nov.

Face sloping, somewhat rough-scaled below. Palpus with second joint shortly rough-scaled, upturned in front of face, third joint smooth, rather elongate. Tongue present. Antenna in ♂ nearly simple, closely lamellate. Pectus somewhat hairy. Femora glabrous. Hindtibia in ♂ dilated, all spurs developed. Abdomen in ♂ rather elongate, anal tuft strong. Forewing with costa arched, termen rather prominent at  $R^3$ , more oblique behind, very faintly sinnous ; cell well over one-half,  $DC^1$  strongly oblique,  $DC^{2-3}$  incurved, becoming oblique ;  $C$  well free,  $SC^{1-2}$  stalked,  $SC^{3-5}$  normal,  $R^2$  weak,  $M^1$  separate. Hindwing with costal margin strongly arched posteriorly, apex weak, termen bent at  $R^1$ , thence slightly sinnous ; cell slightly over one-half,  $DC$  curved ;  $C$  approximated to  $SC$  to almost one-half cell, rapidly diverging,  $SC^2$  just separate,  $R^2$  wanting,  $M^1$  separate.

Type of the genus : *Asthenophleps strigulata* sp. nov.

Akin to *Phrudophlebs* Warr. (*Nov. Zool.* x. 413), termen not crenulate,  $R^2$  of forewing not altogether wanting,  $C$  of hindwing approximated to the cell for a longer distance, etc.

160. **Asthenophleps strigulata** sp. nov.

♂, 27 mm. Head and body light brown, slightly variegated with warmer shades.

*Forewing* glossy light brown, with cream-coloured transverse strigulation, which tends to become grey-white in places, especially along the veins; a white spot in cell towards its end, accompanied proximally by a faint fuscous one; a lunulate white spot in submedian area, slightly more proximal, accompanied proximally by a distinct fuscous spot; a sinuous white postmedian line from before three-fourths costa, thick in places anteriorly and posteriorly, strongly excurved and very slender about  $R^3$ - $M^1$ , slightly edged here and there with fuscous; a fuscous streak between  $R^1$  and  $R^3$ , from postmedian to near termen, a patch between  $M^2$  and  $SM^2$ , and (more slightly) between medians; two white spots, rather obliquely placed, from close to apex; a row of irregular admarginal white spots, that behind  $M^2$  elongate so as to reach  $SM^2$ ; some very weak dark terminal dots; fringe very weakly darkened at vein-ends. — *Hindwing* glossy, violet-grey, becoming slightly more brown distally; fringe concolorous with forewing.

Both wings beneath with the ground-colour warmer brown, the forewing in cell and posteriorly largely obscured with dark violet-grey shading, the hindwing from base to beyond middle with still darker shading; both wings with small dark cell-spot and irregular dark, partly distally white-edged postmedian line; forewing with this white edging expanded into spots before and behind  $R^1$ , and with the white subapical spots of upperside reproduced; hindwing with a slight oblique dark shade from tornus.

Mount Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, February 1911 (A. S. Meek).  
Type in coll. Tring Mus.

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